



Thursday debate on Iraq ultimatum

America seeks January 1 war deadline at UN

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THE United States is asking the United Nations Security Council to deliver an ultimatum to Iraq to vacate Kuwait by January 1 or face war, senior Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

James Baker, the US Secretary of State, said he had called a special session of the security council, to be attended by foreign ministers from its 15 members, to consider the draft resolution on Thursday.

"I think the council will want to explore a resolution that would make it very clear that member states would utilise all necessary means after a certain date to implement the prior resolutions," Mr Baker said.

"The clear message of such a resolution to Saddam Hussein would be that there is still a chance to resolve this matter peacefully and politically within that time frame," he said. "We think this offers the very best hope for a peaceful and political settlement."

Diplomats from the five permanent members of the security council, who yesterday began discussing a text

in New York, said it was virtually certain to pass. They hoped to distribute the text to the ten non-permanent members of the security council today, suggesting that the five permanent powers had reached full agreement.

Diplomatic sources said the draft resolution would not specifically mention the use of force but would give UN approval to "all necessary means" to drive Iraq from Kuwait. Similarly ambiguous language was used in the resolution passed on August 25 imposing a naval blockade on Iraq so that China, which has repeatedly emphasised the need for a peaceful Arab solution, would vote in favour.

The draft resolution sets a deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal of January 1, after which force may be used.

Mr Baker, who will chair the security council meeting, made the announcement on his return to the United States from a ten-day trip during which he held consultations with 12 other security council foreign ministers. "We're talking about a resolution that would lay the political foundations for possible use of force if we were unable to achieve a peaceful and political solution to the crisis," he said.

The US build-up in the Gulf, designed to establish an offensive capability by doubling the number of troops to about 400,000, is expected to be complete by mid-January.

American officials have consistently said that Washington would not push for a security council resolution authorising the use of force unless it was assured of success. "It would be very difficult for them to actually lose," one Western diplomat said yesterday. The administration sees UN endorsement of military action as the key to winning support in Congress, which has begun to question the American build-up.

During the past few days, Mr Baker has met the foreign ministers of Britain, France and the Soviet Union — three of the other four veto-bearing permanent members of the security council — and nine of the other council members, namely Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ivory

Coast, Malaysia, Romania, Yemen and Zaire. He met earlier the Chinese foreign minister and expressed his desire to meet Cuban officials to complete his contacts with all security council members.

Before taking the decision to go ahead with the UN resolution, Mr Baker telephoned Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, and Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister.

Both the Soviet Union and France are unwilling to approve immediate military action, but are expected to support a resolution which lays down a specific time frame for a peaceful solution.

The two possible obstacles to the resolution being passed are a Chinese veto or the opposition of all seven non-aligned nations, which would mean that the measure would receive less than the required nine votes. American officials believe that China will follow the Soviet Union and at least not block the resolution. Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and Zaire are thought likely to support the United States but Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen are believed to be reluctant to endorse the use of force.

No resolution will be presented to the council until agreement on the text has been reached between the five permanent security council powers to make sure that there will be no veto.

Even if the Soviet Union and China abstained and the four non-African non-aligned nations voted against the resolution, it would still get the necessary nine votes to pass. Only Cuba and Yemen have abstained or voted against any of the previous ten security council resolutions against Iraq.

Diplomats from the five permanent member nations were hard at work yesterday finalising a text to present to the council on Thursday after a debate today and tomorrow on Iraqi atrocities in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti delegation plans to present a videotape giving evidence of human rights abuses and pillage in Kuwait.

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Saddam hostage campaign goes on

By NICHOLAS BEESTON IN BAGHDAD AND ANDREW MCEWEN

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein of Iraq has confirmed that he hopes to deter an attack on his country by the allied forces ranged against him in the Gulf region by influencing world public opinion through releasing hostages.

Ten British wives who arrived in Baghdad to see him were told at a meeting on Saturday that they could take their husbands home. President Saddam said he would in future put his faith in averting conflict by appealing to Western public opinion rather than political leaders.

Two more British women flew to Baghdad yesterday to appeal for the release of their husbands. Hilary Jones, aged 28, from Sunderland, and Anne Mansell, from Alder-

manston, were encouraged by the success of the earlier group.

Another five wives plan to follow them next Sunday. More groups of Germans, Greeks and Italians were freed yesterday.

President Saddam seems likely to continue meeting visiting politicians. But Sheikh Nasser Mohammed al-Ahmed, Kuwait's minister of state for foreign affairs, attacked such visits, saying they increased President Saddam's sense of power. "Never kneel," he said. "Not governments, but others who are not in power are kneeling."

Tony Benn went ahead with a delayed visit yesterday.

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Sunny outlook: the leadership favourite John Major, right, with his campaign manager Norman Lamont and supporters in London yesterday

Hurd and Major supporters exploit the 'regicide factor'

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

SUPPORTERS of Douglas Hurd and John Major yesterday encouraged Tory MPs to blame Michael Heseltine for bringing down Margaret Thatcher in the hope that constituency pressures would make the "regicide factor" work against him in the second round of the party leadership battle tomorrow.

In spite of talk from Mr Major's supporters of a win on the second ballot, most MPs are expecting the contest to go to a third ballot on Thursday. That could mean that MPs who opted for another candidate in the second ballot will have the chance to swap to Mr Hurd in the third ballot, in a bid to stop the candidate whom they least like.

The three candidates face the last full day of campaigning today knowing that a significant number of Tory MPs cannot have been telling the truth about voting intentions.

Mr Major, the chancellor, remains the favourite. His team insisted that their man had more than 150 "rock solid" votes assured. Michael Heseltine's campaign said that he had at least the 152 votes he obtained in the first round ballot against Mrs Thatcher. And Mr Hurd's team said that the foreign secretary was "neck and neck" with Mr Heseltine.

The claims added up to more than 450 — and there are only 372 Tory MPs. Both the other teams said that they doubted the pledges to Mr Heseltine. But the Heseltine camp got its arithmetic right in the first round against Mrs Thatcher, to within four votes.

As yesterday became a gentlemen's battle of the interviews between the three candidates, Mr Hurd, who appeared initially to have been willing to keep pace with the fast-moving Major bandwagon, injected a new note into the battle with a promise to look at ways of producing a more civilised life for MPs.

He called for "major reforms" in the way government and parliamentary life was conducted, promising to give "urgent priority" to putting parliament's own house in order and to give more information to MPs and the public before the cabinet made its decisions. He said: "I

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want to preserve all the best of our parliamentary traditions and to maintain the close scrutiny of what any government does. But we simply cannot go on with the hours that MPs work and the conditions that they work in.

"Secondly, we need more open government while maintaining necessary national security. Present legislation protects the latter. We need to look at how to have the most



Hurd describes himself as the "smiley candidate"

sensible and open discussion on longer term policies."

Of his chances in the race, Mr Hurd told David Frost on TV-am: "I was thinking, reading the papers, that I have a good chance and that come Thursday, I think it will be, because we will certainly get a third ballot. I will come through the middle and win."

Mr Hurd's hopes now rest on seeing the contest enter a third ballot on Thursday. His campaign team believes that with Mr Heseltine being presented as the left-wing candidate and Mr Major attrac-

ting the votes of most of the right, the centrist Mr Hurd will prove to be most people's second choice.

With the Major camp continuing to make progress, Mr Hurd's team was targeting the Heseltine vote in search of an advance for their own man. The other camps felt that Mr Heseltine's success at the weekend in winning public endorsement by Sir Geoffrey Howe and Nigel Lawson might prove to be a double-edged sword, making it look as though his supporters represented the "assassins' party" of those who had clashed with and sought the downfall of Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Heseltine yesterday compared himself to Mrs Thatcher and said: "I think the Tory party will recognise that I have put them on the path to victory." He said on BBC Television's *On the Record* that he commanded support in the regions, had the backing of people who had deserted the Tories and had "transformed the fortunes" of the party.

"I've put the Conservatives ahead of the Labour party in a week," he said. "I've got the Conservatives to acknowledge that the damaging effects of the community charge have to be abated. Now, that is not a bad achievement for a week."

He said his challenge to Mrs Thatcher had united the party, although he conceded some bitterness would remain.

Mr Heseltine yesterday won his first all-important backing from the cabinet when David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, declared for him.

Mr Major, who yesterday won the endorsement of David Waddington, the home secretary, insisted that he was not running as the "Thatcher candidate". On ITV's *Walden* programme he said: "I am not running as son of Margaret Thatcher. I am running as myself, with my own priorities and my own programme."

He promised, however, a tough Thatcherite line on Europe, saying: "I see no circumstances at the moment in which we could or would present legislation to the House of Commons to surrender more sovereignty to Europe." The chancellor asked: "Could we accept an

independent non-elected central bank with external control over our domestic monetary situation?"

"My answer to that is that the House of Commons will not accept that at the moment, and I do not think we should concede that at the moment, and we will argue that case consistently in the European Community, all of us."

His campaign manager, Norman Lamont, chief secretary to the Treasury, said Mr Major had the "rock solid" support of more than 150 MPs and that the number was increasing all the time.

Mr Major, perhaps becoming a little nervous of the right-wing endorsements he is receiving and mindful of the need to retain the second preference votes of Hurd voters if it goes to a third ballot, was yesterday at pains to emphasise too his belief in the welfare state as "an integral part of the British instinct".

He added: "Let me make it perfectly clear. The National Health Service saved my life as a baby, it saved my leg when I was in my early Twenties, and I am a very strong supporter of the National Health Service."

Outright victory eludes Walesa

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

LECH Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, was the favourite to win Poland's first free presidential elections yesterday but opinion polls at the weekend showed that the contest would almost certainly have to be settled in a second round runoff with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the prime minister.

The Polish media withheld the survey results in case they influenced the voting, but the findings disclosed to *The Times* showed that Mr Walesa had 33 per cent support; to win on the first round he needs 50 per cent. Mr Mazowiecki appeared to be narrowing the gap with his former Solidarity colleague and started election day with 27 per cent, while the Polish-Canadian businessman, Stanislaw Tyminski, trailed third with 18 per cent.

A violent scuffle broke out in Warsaw between youths waving black anarchist flags and nationalist skinheads wielding wooden clubs. But

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Gunman kills four in Israel

A gunman ambushed four military vehicles, said a civilian bus near the Israeli town of Eliat, killing four people and wounding 24 others, before running off towards the Egyptian border.

In Israel's buffer zone in southern Lebanon, a woman detonated explosives strapped to her body, killing herself and wounding two soldiers in an Israeli patrol. Page 7

Alderman ront



Terry Alderman took six wickets for 47 runs as England collapsed to a ten-wicket defeat against Australia in the first Test at Brisbane. In Faisalabad, Pakistan fared little better with a seven-wicket defeat by West Indies Page 32

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Nature setback

Sir William Wilkinson, the outgoing chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council, will tell the government this week that its reforms of the organisation have set back by years the cause of nature conservation. Page 4

Justice seen

The Bar's public affairs committee is drafting a bill which would end the ban on television cameras in court and pave the way for pilot projects on televising trials. Page 5

CBI gloomy

The CBI has joined the most gloomy forecasters in predicting that output will fall for four successive quarters, from the last three months of this year, and manufacturing output will drop by 2.3 per cent in 1991. Page 25

Chelsea win

Chelsea, without their captain Nicholas and leading scorer, Wilson, defeated Manchester United 3-2 at Old Trafford. Page 36

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Brussels aims to drive out double-deck buses

By MICHAEL DYNES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

HAVING ruled recently that the carrot is a fruit because it is used in jam-making, Brussels bureaucrats are now considering a proposal which might eventually declare that the big red double-decker symbol of London is not really a bus after all.

The European Commission's motor vehicle working group is being asked to accept an obscure international regulation, agreed by the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe in 1972, specifying that bus gangways must have a height clearance of 6ft 3in.

This, says the British Bus and Coach Council, could mean an end to travelling "on top". The measure is intended



Threatened breed: buses in a London jam

to provide sufficient headroom for passengers not to have to bow their heads, and is part of the community's attempts to create a single market for buses, enabling vehicles made in one member state to be sold and used in every other. As most British double decker buses are be-

tween 13ft 8in and 14ft 4in high, the regulation would leave insufficient room for ground clearance, chassis, floors and roof.

Increasing bus heights to meet the regulation is not an option: because of existing bridge restrictions in Britain. Adoption of the UN regula-

tion for every category of bus, as advocated by France and Spain, would have little impact on the Continent, where most buses are of the single-deck variety. But in Britain, where more than a quarter of the bus fleet is made up of double deckers, the effect would be devastating.

The proposal, if accepted by the working group, would provoke outrage among British bus manufacturers, operators and users, who are determined to prevent the measure being put forward in the commission's forthcoming draft directive on bus and coach harmonisation.

The bus harmonisation proposals will come under the internal market provisions of the Single European Act and be subject to qualified majority voting. As this excludes the

use of the national veto, the measure could herald the end of Britain's much loved double-deck bus.

Alan Gurley, technical director of the British Bus and Coach Council, which is responsible for protecting the interests of bus operators and users, said: "Britain is the only one of 12 countries using double decker buses in any quantity, and we do not expect to receive a great deal of support from our European partners over this issue."

"The threat we face is that the working group will agree to use the UN's regulation because of the growing pressures to have a directive in place in time for the completion of the single market. Clearly, British negotiators must prevent this," Mr Gurley said.

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Ministers swing behind Hurd and Major as lines are drawn

By ROBIN OAKLEY
POLITICAL EDITOR

AS THE rival camps line up for the second ballot in the Tory leadership election both Douglas Hurd and John Major have won significant backing from ministerial colleagues. Foreign and Home Office ministers are tending to campaign for the foreign secretary while Treasury ministers stick with the chancellor. Michael Heseltine has to rely largely on the support of former ministers.

Douglas Hurd was nominated and seconded by Tom King, the defence secretary, and Chris Patten, the environment secretary. His campaign team includes William Waldegrave, the health secretary, Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, and Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary.

Working with them are John Patten, Home Office minister,

Tristan Garel-Jones, Foreign Office minister of state, Lynda Chalker, overseas aid minister, Tim Eggar, Alan Howard and Michael Fallon (education ministers), and Nick Scott, social security minister. Also involved are Sir Giles Shaw, former trade minister, Timothy Raison, former aid minister, Tim Yeo, Mr Hurd's PPS, and Andrew Mackay, PPS to Mr King.

The Hurd workers also include Sir John Wheeler, chairman of the home affairs select committee, Sir Peter Hordern, Julian Brazier, Henry Bellingham, Robert Key, Steve Norris (who voted for Mr Heseltine in the first round) and Ann Widdecombe.

Mr Hurd has been publicly supported by Lord Home of the Hirsel, the former Conservative prime minister, and by the influential figure of Lord Whitelaw, the former deputy prime minister. Among the ministers supporting

Mr Hurd are Virginia Bottomley (health), David Heathcoat-Amory (environment), a member of the right-wing No Turning Back group, Richard Needham (Northern Ireland) and Tony Baldry (energy). Backbench supporters include Jeremy Hanley, Matthew Carrington, Ian Taylor, Kenneth Carlisle, Peter Vigors and Andrew Hunter.

John Major was nominated and seconded by John Gummer, the agriculture secretary, and Norman Lamont, chief secretary to the Treasury. With them on the campaign team are Peter Lilley, trade secretary, Michael Howard, employment secretary, David Mellor, arts minister, and Robert Atkins, sports minister. Richard Ryder, junior Treasury minister, is playing a prominent role, as is Terence Higgins, chairman of the Treasury select committee. Ministers involved are Francis Maude, Archie Hamilton, Roger

Freeman, John Maples, Ian Lang, Gillian Shephard, David Macdonald and Eric Forth, and other helpers include Jeffrey Archer, the former deputy party chairman.

MPs who are helping out include Graham Bright, Michael Jack, Tony Fawell, William Hague, David Davis, Robert Hughes, James Arbuthnot, Jacques Arnold, Andrew Bowden, Anthony Coombs, Cecil Franks and Jonathan Aitken.

Other Major supporters in the cabinet are David Waddington, the home secretary, Tony Newton, social security secretary, and John MacGregor, Commons leader. Mr Major is expected also to have the support of John Wakeham, the energy secretary. Outside the cabinet a key backer for Mr Major is the former Conservative chairman, Norman Tebbit, believed to be capable of delivering the bulk of the right-wing vote. Other MPs who have

declared their support for Mr Major include Andrew Mitchell, Nicholas Bennett, Barry Field, Ann Winterton, Nicholas Winterton, Gerry Neale, one of Mrs Thatcher's campaign team in the first round, and Bill Walker.

Michael Heseltine was nominated and seconded by the former sports minister, Sir Neil Macfarlane, and by Sir Peter Tapsell, once a Tory economic spokesman. His campaign team includes his long-time aide Keith Hampson and Michael Mates, now in the Middle East with the defence select committee. A key acquisition was David Trippier, Conservative party deputy chairman, who is in charge of the party's effort in marginal seats. He is helping Mr Heseltine to concentrate on MPs in northern marginal seats.

Sir Ian Gilmour, former cabinet minister, is an active helper, as are some other former min-

isters John Lee, Jerry Wiggin and Sir Philip Goodhart. Other helpers are Spencer Batiste, Anthony Beaumont, Derek Conway, Patrick Cormack, Julian Crickley, Quentin Davies, Tim Devlin, Terry Dicks, Den Dover, Sir Peter Emery, David Evans, Alan Haselhurst, Barney Hayhoe, Christopher Hawkins, Jerry Hayes, Kenneth Hind, Michael Knowles, David Knox, Michael Laitham, Keith Mans, Tony Marlow, Michael Morris, Sir Charles Morrison, Tony Nelson, David Nicholson, Emma Nicholson, Elizabeth Peacock, Barry Porter, William Powell, Sir David Price, Keith Raffan, Nicholas Soames, Robin Squire, Peter Temple-Morris, Malcolm Thornton, Sir Dennis Walters, Charles Wardle, Kenneth Warren and Bowen Wells.

Mr Heseltine's only declared supporter within the cabinet is David Hunt, Welsh secretary, whose two junior ministers, Sir Wyn Roberts and Ian Crist, have also backed the Heseltine campaign. It is outside the current cabinet that Mr Heseltine has secured his most heavyweight backers in the shape of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the former deputy prime minister, Nigel Lawson, the former chancellor, and Lord Carrington, a former foreign secretary.

They have been joined by Peter Walker, the former Welsh secretary, and other former colleagues Lord Prior, Lord Rippon, Paul Channon and David Howell.

Mr Heseltine has won the support of some right-wingers, including the junior minister Edward Leigh, Dame Jill Knight, John Carlisle and James Fawcett, chairman of the backbench education committee. Other supporters include Ivor Stanbrook, Sir Anthony Beck, a former minister, and Julian Amery.



Back on parade: the Heseltines took to the grounds at Thetford Manor again yesterday for the press
HESELTINE CAMPAIGN

'Radical contender' promises unity and collective decisions

By SHEILA GUNN

MICHAEL Heseltine said he was the true inheritor of the Thatcher tradition and the radical contender in the leadership challenge. He also emphasised his ability yesterday to work with Douglas Hurd and John Major.

He promised collective cabinet government, but claimed there was "not a flicker of truth" in suggestions that he was too excited to deal with events like the confrontation in the Gulf. He could also offer something different to the other two candidates. "Mrs Thatcher had to do some very difficult and tough things which required a strength of character that left its own impressions. I think that with a new

leader, the Conservative party will by definition have a new style, and new personality, different phrases and a different way of presenting arguments."

He recognised the problems in changing the poll tax.

"I know enough about local government finance [as a former environment secretary], having been at the heart of it all through the 1970s and through half of the 1980s, to know that it is not a simple thing to do. It is a matter that requires the advice of the civil service and the widest consultation within the parliamentary party."

"But if it has secured, as a result of my decision to enter the leadership challenge, a growing

consensus that the community charge has to be changed then there is a footnote in the history books for that."

Poll tax: "I have made it quite clear there will be a fundamental review. But you cannot argue, as I do very strongly, for collective cabinet government and try to pre-empt any conclusions."

Any tax, he said, must be fair. There was also the option of switching education funding from local to central government. "This could be done only at a phased pace unless one was to contemplate increases in taxes."

"I've got the Conservatives to acknowledge that the damaging effects of the community charge have to be abated."

Economy: Mr Heseltine said that when in the cabinet he counted the pennies on the principle that the pounds looked after themselves.

He would make no commitments on increased public spending on education, inner cities or the public services. "I am always one of those who, if they argued for more public expenditure in a particular field, showed where the cuts would come from to pay for it."

Europe: He supported the chancellor's "hard ecu" proposals but wanted an independent Bank of England. He has repeatedly supported moves towards greater unity within the European Community.

Unity/working with the other contestants: "I do not see a unity problem."

He would welcome Mr Hurd and Mr Major keeping their present cabinet posts in his governments.

"I have not the slightest doubt that we would work together extremely well."

He said he would be happy to serve in a government headed by either of the other two leadership candidates.

"The thing which is playing a part in this is the rumour that there is going to be a purge or that certain sections of the party are going to disappear."

"Nothing could be further from the truth. People forget that when I had total freedom to choose these matters, I chose Norman Tebbit, Cecil Parkinson, John Stanley and Michael Sherry as my parliamentary private secretaries.

"These are all people who would be associated with the right and I chose them deliberately precisely because I wanted to balance my own perceptions."

He said he commanded support in the regions, had the backing of Tories who had deserted the Tories and had transformed the fortunes of the party.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



DRINKING IN ABERLOUR.

HAVE YOU noticed, I wonder, how many contributions bear nomenclature apposite to their particular characteristics?

For instance, Luton clearly derives from the Anglo-Saxon *Lutun*, along with its sister-city of Dung-Stable denoting the site of the largest public conveniences on the medieval pilgrim's way from York to Canterbury.

Watford is clearly of more recent provenance, properly "What for?", representing a humble burgher's comment upon concrete shopping precincts, multi-storey car parks *et al* circa 1964.

While the name of York, can be traced directly back to the Old Norse "Yuk", meaning "yuk", this being the first utterance attributed to ERIC BLOODSTONE on his first exploration of the boggy site early in the ninth century.

Be all this as it may, precious few settlements can claim to have derived their name from the very product of their toil and labour.

Though Slough could be most appropriately re-christened Mars, being as desolate and devoid of life as the ruddy planet itself.

Indeed, as far as we know, there is but one...

And it's hardly common knowledge even amongst malt whisky buffs that Aberlour Single Malt did, in fact, put the town of the same name on the map. In every sense.

For, in 1889, the town's elders voted to re-style their domicile in honour of their favoured tipple ('Aberlour', literally 'Mouth of the Lough', the clear mountain stream that feeds the distillery.)

And personally I must confess an abject aversion to travel.

Being more than content to while away the days here plumb in the midst of Speyside, drinking in Aberlour.

ABERLOUR
10 YEARS OLD

SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT



Kitchen cabinet: helping Douglas Hurd plot his course to No 10 are, from left, Tristan Garel-Jones, Tim Eggar, Ann Widdecombe and Sir Giles Shaw, who are pictured at Mr Eggar's home planning the fine detail of their next move in Mr Hurd's election campaign

MAJOR CAMPAIGN

'I am not running as son of Thatcher'

By OUR POLITICAL STAFF

JOHN Major accepted in a series of interviews that his views were closely aligned to those of Mrs Thatcher. However, he added: "I am not running as 'Son of Margaret Thatcher'. I am running as myself, with my own priorities and my own programme."

He said that his policies as prime minister would be aimed at improving opportunities for everyone and building on the successes of the Thatcher years. However, he also wanted to raise the status of teachers and to find ways to lessen the impact of the poll tax.

Mr Major said that the recent education reforms had put a good structure in place, and his concern now was to see that the teaching profession returned to the status that it had enjoyed 30 years ago.

Economy: Mr Major said: "I think that very probably I have the greatest dislike - innate, instinctive dislike - for inflation of any of the candidates. I feel that passionately, not just for the broad reasons that are often advanced, but because inflation actually hits the people least able to protect themselves with the greatest harshness. It is no fun at the end of the week if prices have gone up

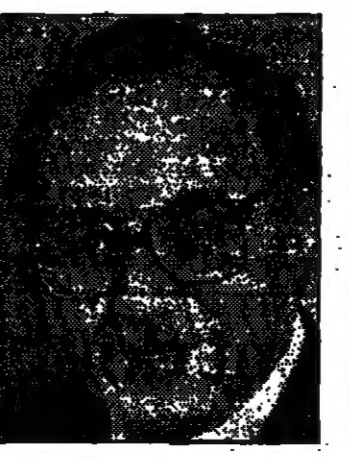
more than your capacity to pay the bills. That element of inflation is cruelly difficult for people to deal with."

Poll tax: Mr Major said that the poll tax and the problems that it had caused were still very much a matter of concern to the cabinet, even if they did not appear to be so publicly. "It is immensely difficult to determine what is the right way to deal with the problems," he said. Changes were in the pipeline which would not come into effect until next year and should make a difference to many people's bills.

Europe: Mr Major said: "I think there is a great deal that is overdone about Mrs Thatcher's views on Europe. She did fight very fiercely for the British interests. I think she was right, and so do our partners."

He added: "I do not see circumstances at the moment in which we can, or would, bring legislation to the House of Commons to surrender more sovereignty to Europe."

Unity/Working with the other contestants: He said that both he and Douglas Hurd could unite the party, but Michael Heseltine would have more difficulty.



Backing John Major: Michael Howard and John Gummer

HURD CAMPAIGN

Raids through the cupboard of ideas

By SHEILA GUNN

AS PRIME minister, Douglas Hurd would continue to promote Margaret Thatcher's vision of expanding individual choice and responsibility.

He wanted to see more privatisation, more home-ownership and parents having more choice in how their children were educated, he said. He also proposed major reforms in parliament and government, including MPs working hours and conditions.

On the poll tax: Mr Hurd said that the central principle of the poll tax that everybody should pay something was correct. He would like to find a way of expanding the ability-to-pay principle, providing it was "workable". He did not think the poll tax would be hated once it was understood that three-quarters of local government finance came from central government and the uniform business rate. There were improvements in the pipeline, but it was now necessary to go back to the "cupboard of ideas" to see what changes could be made. His review would look at every option short of abandoning the central principle. "When it started, it was very seductive, it was very persuasive and then it was changed as it went through to remove some of the snags that cropped up," he said.

Unity/Working with the other contestants: Mr Hurd said that, if he became prime minister, he would have an early meeting with Michael Heseltine about his future. In turn he would be prepared to serve in Cabinet under Mr Heseltine. But he also said it would be harder to re-anne the party under Mr Heseltine. "But I'm clear we can't afford to go into the next election with any sense of hostility from such a strong and important member of the party."

Europe: Mr Hurd said he did not believe there was a lot of difference between himself and

John Major on Europe. But he would not necessarily accept Mrs Thatcher's assertion that Britain had ceded enough powers to Europe. He supported John Major's "hard word" plan for the EC currency unit to run parallel with the other 12 currencies and did not foresee other member states backing a more direct route.

Economy: He said: "It must be right to point taxes down, to say that what Conservatives want is to keep more of their own money. We must not lose sight of that objective. The pace at which you reduce direct taxation will depend upon other demands on you." He dismissed Mr Heseltine's belief in a more government intervention in industry and "civil servants in Whitehall picking winners."

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Third ballot on the cards

By SHEILA GUNN

MARGARET Thatcher looks likely to remain prime minister until Thursday as a third ballot in the leadership contest now appears to be on the cards for the first time in the party's history.

The 372 eligible MPs will vote in the second ballot between 11am and 6pm tomorrow, with the result announced at about 6.30 pm. To win, one of the three contestants must poll a simple majority of all those entitled to vote, at least 187 votes.

With no outright winner, the names of John Major, Douglas Hurd and Michael Heseltine would go forward for the third, decisive ballot on Thursday. Then MPs would use the single transferable voting system of proportional representation, stating their first and second preferences on their ballot cards.

If no candidate has an overall majority, the one with the lowest number of first-preference votes is eliminated. The second preferences on voting slips backing him are redistributed among the two remaining candidates.

If, for example, John Major scores 150 first-preference votes, Douglas Hurd 100, the second preference of the MPs voting for Mr Heseltine might divide 70 to Mr Hurd and 30 to Mr Major. Victory would go to Douglas Hurd, with 192 against John Major's 180.

Having The Times covered the election, we have a special offer for our readers. For just £1.99 we will send you a copy of our book 'The Tories: A History of the Conservative Party' by Sir John Elliott. This book is a masterpiece of historical writing and is essential reading for anyone interested in the history of the Conservative Party. It is available for just £1.99, a saving of £1.00 on the normal price of £2.99. To order your copy, please call 020 7183 8000 or write to: The Times Book Club, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2AU.

Major is emerging as grassroots choice in the marginal seats

By LIN JENKINS AND SHEILA GINN

CONSTITUENCY parties in marginal seats, reeling at the loss of their idol Margaret Thatcher, spent the weekend ensuring their views on the leadership battle were ringing loud and clear in the ears of their MPs.

With support growing for John Major, and Michael Heseltine being denounced for what is seen as his betrayal, local parties spent the weekend in a frenzy of meetings and telephone calls. Some party activists have threatened to resign if Mr Heseltine is successful and have given strong warnings to MPs who threaten to follow their own line.

Feelings are particularly strong in the marginal seats where support had been firmly behind Margaret Thatcher. Michael Fallon, junior education minister, has been given a clear message by his party in Darlington to reconsider his support for Douglas Hurd. At a meeting of the executive council 17 declared for John Major with the other 16 split equally between the two top candidates.

Bill Smith, chairman, said: "He

knows the figures and has some deep thinking to do. Around here Mr Major is the favourite, perhaps because he is more grassroots and has come up the hard way, even though he has less experience."

In Elmet where Spencer Batiste voted for Mr Heseltine in the first round, the mood is clearly against the man seen as the catalyst in Mrs Thatcher's demise. Peter Sparring, the local party's chairman, said the predominant feeling was anti-Heseltine. "They blame him for the fact that she has gone, and are not pleased with Mr Batiste for voting for him. The feedback we are getting is in favour of Mr Major and that will be made clear. People in the north feel he has more appeal than Douglas Hurd."

In York where Conal Gregory has a majority of 147, the smallest Conservative majority in the country, the party does not know how he voted in the first round. But a phone-in at the constituency headquarters on Saturday revealed 42 in favour of Mr Major, 13 for Mr Hurd and eight for Mr Heseltine. John Hardwick, the

constituency chairman, said: "People are blaming Mr Heseltine for the loss of Mrs Thatcher and one or two have said they will no longer vote for us if he wins. Personally, I like Douglas Hurd, but he is rather seen as a square peg in a round hole."

Peter Morrison, Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary private secretary, has not told his Chester party whom he supports for fear it will hint at Mrs Thatcher's choice. But Jim Cooper, the chairman, said Mr Morrison had been made aware of the overwhelming support for Mr Major and Mr Heseltine's poor standing in third place.

In Warrington South, whose member Chris Butler is in Bangladesh and unlikely to know the views of his constituents before instructing his proxy, feeling towards Mr Heseltine is more generous. "He has a lot of support because people realised they could not win with Mrs Thatcher as leader, and someone had to mount the challenge. Mr Major is also holding up well, but it is bound to go to another vote anyway."

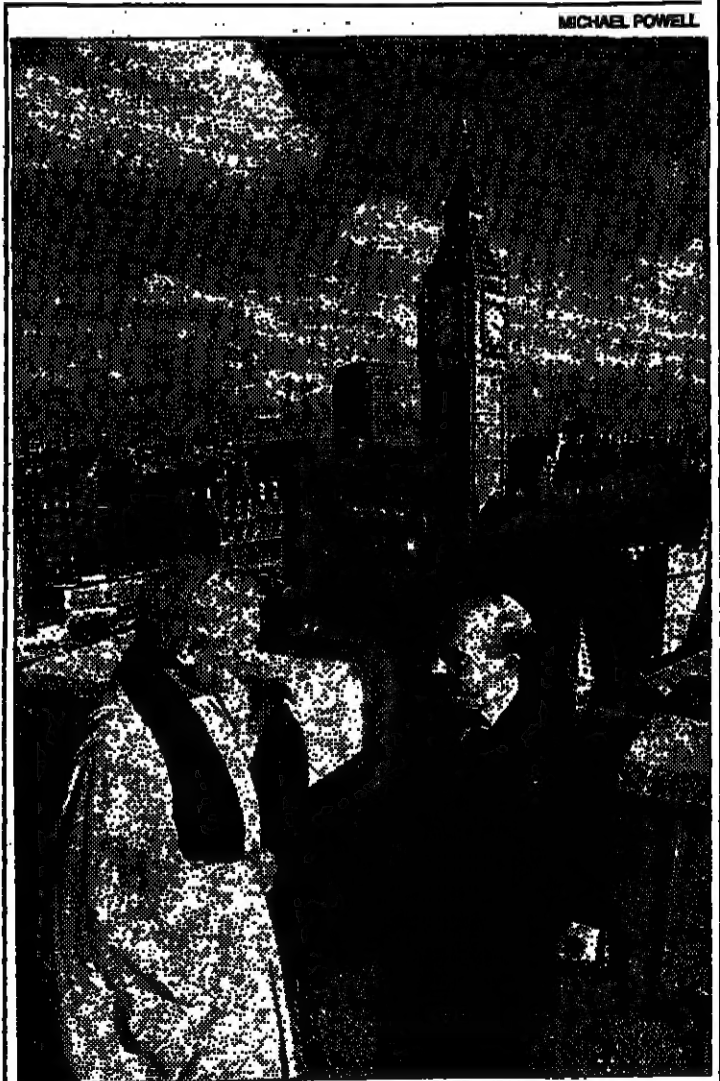
At Keighley a meeting of 70 party activists on Saturday came out unanimously in favour of the chancellor. "It is just as well since Gary Waller, our MP, and myself had already decided this is whom we would prefer," Keith Jepson, the constituency chairman, said.

Jeannette Thompson, Tory agent for Berwick-upon-Tweed, said a "leadership stakes" by the local party was won by Mr Major with 56 votes. Mr Heseltine had three Mr Hurd none. "The anti-Heseltine phone calls are coming in thick and fast. Party workers are threatening to resign and overwhelmingly support John Major. Mr Hurd is never mentioned."

Marion Harrison, chairman of Hampstead and Highgate Conservatives, said that behind the feeling of sorrow and disgust at the treatment of Mrs Thatcher was a heartfelt desire to unite the party and the feeling that Mr Major had the best chance to do that. Cumi Chavda, Tory chief whip on Brent council, said: "My personal view is that I would prefer John Major because he is young, attractive and is a man I believe can unite the party."

Roger Dix, deputy leader of the Conservative group on Haringey council, said: "I feel John Major is of the right generation and of the right views to lead the party forward and that he would make a good prime minister." Steve Fitzsimmonds, leader of the Tory group on Liverpool city council, said: "We are backing John Major as we feel he has right edge."

MICHAEL POWELL



Bernard Weatherill, who as Speaker has presided over momentous parliamentary events in recent days, on the tower of St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday with Canon Donald Gray to hear the bells ring for his 70th birthday

Agony of Thatcher's last hours

One of Margaret Thatcher's closest advisers spoke candidly yesterday about the last hours that preceded her decision to resign. Philip Webster reports

A POIGNANT account of the final hours before Margaret Thatcher's decision to resign was given yesterday by the man who was by her side for most of that time.

As Mrs Thatcher spent her last Sunday at Chequers saying goodbye to friends and staff, John Wakeham disclosed that cabinet ministers had tears in their eyes when they told her that she was unlikely to win the second ballot against Michael Heseltine.

He confirmed that it had been their conclusion that only another cabinet minister could defeat Mr Heseltine. Her colleagues assume that this was probably the clinching argument for Mrs Thatcher.

On Wednesday evening, the energy secretary, perhaps Mrs Thatcher's closest confidant in the cabinet, moved between her Commons office and the anteroom where cabinet ministers were waiting individually to be called in to see her. He would talk to the ministers outside and then be called in by Mrs Thatcher to join the discussion with each of them.

Mr Wakeham had told ministers: "For God's sake, this is an important moment in history. You must give your considered view."

Yesterday, interviewed on *The World This Weekend* on BBC Radio 4, he described the scene: "I would not characterise the evening as calm. It was an emotional occasion for her. She sat there, she listened, she discussed, she tested the evidence that colleagues brought to her — some of her closest colleagues, some with tears in their eyes."

As ministers spoke with Mr Wakeham, they were blunt about her prospects. Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, told him: "She has not got a chance." Mr Wakeham emphasised yesterday that they had all said that they would support her if she decided to press on. A proportion of two-to-one, however, said that they did not think she would win.



Comrades in arms: Denis and Margaret Thatcher leaving the church of St Peter and St Paul, Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire.

Even some who said that they would leave no stone unturned to have her re-elected said that they believed Mrs Thatcher would lose.

Mr Wakeham's account confirmed the impression of many

MPs and ministers that the "men in grey suits" — the senior figures who visited Mrs Thatcher on Wednesday lunchtime — may have fluffed their lines. He said that their view was that it would be difficult but that she still had

the best chance of winning of any member of the cabinet. As events were to show, that was not a view held by many in the cabinet after consulting their backbench colleagues.

Mrs Thatcher is understood to feel no sense of betrayal at the hands of those cabinet ministers who told her that she would lose, and accepts that they gave her an honest assessment of her chances. It was also authoritatively stated that there were no resignation threats to Mrs Thatcher or the energy secretary, Mr Wakeham, who earlier that day had taken on the mantle of campaign manager for the second round, said: "It was very sad. We all sensed that the era was coming to an end. There was not one particular moment when I felt the balance had switched from a feeling that we could have won the fight to the fact that we were not going to. We felt very sad, but very relieved that we had set about it on a proper professional basis."

According to her closest advisers, Mrs Thatcher had more or less decided by 8.30 pm on Wednesday to stand down. She returned to Downing Street to work on her speech for the debate and to speak to her husband Denis.

The previous night, Mr Thatcher had spoken to ministers in angry terms about the leadership election system, which he felt had got the party into such a mess. Now his thoughts were only for his wife. "Darling, I don't want you to be humiliated," he said.

In deference to close friends and supporters who called at Downing Street that evening asking her to remain, Mrs Thatcher delayed her final decision for a few more hours. But she had decided that there really was no alternative.

That had been the unanimous view at a secret meeting held at the home of Tristan Garel-Jones, a Foreign Office minister, on Tuesday after the vote. Suggestions that the meeting was staged to support Douglas Hurd are wrong.

Among the five cabinet ministers there were two — Norman Lamont and Tony Newton — who have declared for John Major. Among other ministers there was Richard Ryder, who is also helping to run the Major campaign. Many ministers believe that Mrs Thatcher would have been spared the agony of those last few hours had she been given a clearer message at lunchtime.

Heseltine tops opinion polls

By ROBIN OAKLEY
POLITICAL EDITOR

MICHAEL Heseltine continues to offer the best prospect of an immediate turnaround in the government's popularity according to the opinion polls, a factor which is likely to weigh with Conservative MPs when they choose their party leader.

Six different polls say that Mr Heseltine's election would result in the Conservatives gaining an immediate lead over Labour of between 5 and 13 percentage points. Five polls show Mr Major also a winner for the Conservatives with leads varying from 2.5 per cent to 15 per cent under his leadership. In two polls Mr Major shows more pulling power than Mr Heseltine, and in another they are equal. One poll, however, says that Labour would lead by 5 per cent if the chancellor were

Who would make the best prime minister?

Poll	Paper	Heseltine	Major	Hurd
Gallup	S Tel	44	27	19
NMR	S Tel	37	27	18
ICM	S Cor	36	27	21

chosen. The polls are less encouraging for Douglas Hurd. Three of the polls say the Tories would regain the lead under him, but only by 2 or 3 per cent. The other three say that Labour would remain in the lead by a small margin.

Mr Heseltine has clearly benefited from his four-year absence from the cabinet, being unstained by the policies which have made the government unpopular. He scores better than the other candidates with the floating voters and supporters of other parties who need to be attracted back to

the Tories. Mr Heseltine's lead over the other candidates, however, has shrunk considerably since last week and Tory MPs will have to decide if greater public exposure for Mr Major and Mr Hurd would increase their appeal to the electorate, especially since all three promise poll tax changes.

Three of the Sunday newspaper polls asked respondents who would make the best prime minister of the three candidates. Mr Heseltine came top in all three. The bad news for Labour is that whoever becomes the Conservative leader, the Tories have regained the lead in voting intentions. Gallup in *The Sunday Telegraph* measured the Tory lead at 1.5 per cent, ICM in the *Sunday Correspondent* put it at 6 per cent, and measured a 13-point swing to the Conservatives among women voters since Mrs Thatcher's downfall.

The effect of the three candidates on the position of the Conservative Party is described in the table below, showing voting intentions with each as party leader:

Poll	Paper	Con	Heseltine	Major	Hurd
NOP	MoS	49	38	+13	51
ICM	S Cor	47	38	+9	46
Harris	S Tel	48	39	+9	40
Gallup	S Tel	47	39	+8	42.5
MORI	S Times	48	40	+6	47
NMR	IoS	47	42	+5	48

Scottish Tories predict gains

By KERRY GILL

SCOTTISH Conservatives predicted yesterday that they could double their ten parliamentary seats in Scotland at the next general election if the latest opinion polls are anywhere near correct.

The big resurgence of support for the Tories north of the Border has shown just how much personal dislike of Mrs Thatcher was a factor in the party's poor showing in recent years. Opinion polls

published yesterday show the Tories to have made considerable gains in the past few days.

The *Sunday Times* Mori poll indicated a six-point rise to 25 per cent, and the *Scotland on Sunday* poll showed that support for the Tories had risen to 37 per cent. In both cases, the Scottish National party was pushed into third place.

Arthur Bell, chairman of the Scottish Tory Reform Group, said the polls showed that moderate

Conservatism could win back votes and that Scotland's future lay within the United Kingdom with a strong Conservative government. He believed that the Tory party could count on gaining at least ten Scottish seats, taking it back to its pre-1987 position.

Allan Stewart, Tory MP for Eastwood, who is to vote for John Major as leader, said: "Scotland could be the key battleground if a general election were close."

A tarnished crystal ball when it comes to backing the winners

By ALAN HAMILTON

TELL it not in Gath, but the august leader columns of *The Times* would hardly win *The Sporting Life* tipsters trophy for consistently backing winners in postwar contests for leadership of the Conservative party.

We swam with the tide in agreeing that Edward Heath should be toppled in February 1975, for we remembered writing this newspaper by candlelight during his three-day week.

"The formation of a policy to deal with inflation matters most," we thundered. "In this essential respect Mr Heath is actually the least suitable of the three candidates on the first ballot; he alone remains committed to his

own wrong policies... Mr Heath has not freed himself from his mistakes, and does not seem capable of doing so."

We were prescient enough to encourage his opponents in the first ballot. "Mrs Thatcher and Mr Fraser (Hugh Fraser MP, who collected only 11 votes) see what the problem is and are moving in the right direction in looking for a solution."

So far, so clairvoyant. But on the second ballot, we backed entirely the wrong horse. "The unity of the Conservative party depends on the receptiveness of the leadership. This more than anything else was what went wrong in the past ten years, and there is no candidate with remotely Mr Whitelaw's qualifica-

tions for putting it right." We thought terribly well of Willie. "In business terms, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath are managing directors; Mr Whitelaw's gifts are those of a chairman."

When one of those managing directors won the second ballot outright, a little of our prescience returned. "It is likely that the Tory party will take her to its heart, and that she will be invincible at least in party conference terms."

Back in the 1963, when Harold Macmillan succumbed to illness and that year's party conference was consumed by finding — or rather fixing — his successor, we at least had the wit to complain about the shady methods then employed in the finding. "The

atmosphere [in Blackpool] is unhealthy. With all the hobnobbing in hotel rooms, the gossip and rumour, the conference is resembling an American nomination convention."

We were, of course, for Butler, dismissing his rivals Maudling and Hailsham more or less as a pair of talented arrivistes. "Mr Butler has suffered from his own brilliance. Had he lived 3,000 years ago he would surely have been conscripted for the Oracle of Delphi. He is not a vote-changer. Nonetheless he has more experience and more solid achievement than any of his rivals."

Truth to tell, we fancied Heath, but were obliged to admit grudgingly that he was too young. "Sooner or later the reins of

Conservatism will have to be placed in the hands of a new generation. There is much to be said for that being done now."

The eventual emergence of Sir Alec Douglas-Home was greeted in these columns unhappily, and with sour reference to the inappropriateness for democratic office of a man whose family had held a title since Flodden. "It seems prodigious of the Conservative party at this juncture in its affairs to pass over the experience, toughness, record of departmental success and sheer political acumen that Mr Butler has to offer."

Butler's enemies within the party, we observed moodily, had blocked his candidature for the second time, but poor Rab was

obliged to retire to academe in spite of this paper's support. We used to tend to support the government of the day, but our welcome to Sir Alec damned him with eloquent faintness.

"Lord Home could surprise them all by proving that he possesses these qualities of potential adroitness and toughness and that he understands as well as anyone the dynamics of modern society; but that he is so equipped is not written plainly on his political record. To that extent his selection is a gamble."

So it was, for within the year Harold Wilson was in Downing Street. We were, perhaps, not so wrong in the long view. *The Times* will declare its choice in this week's contest tomorrow.

Confidence vote

Joy Atkin, the Conservative candidate who was beaten into third place in the Bradford North by-election earlier this month, has been re-affirmed as the party's prospective candidate for the general election. In spite of criticism of the Tory effort at the by-election, which was won by Labour, the local party chairman said Miss Atkin had been an excellent candidate.

Pole position

Punters yesterday placed £13,000 on Michael Heseltine to win the leadership after his endorsement by two Sunday newspapers, *Ladbrokes* said. John Major was still the favourite, however, as odds eased from 4-6 last night to 4-5. Mr Heseltine's odds have shortened from 6-4 at the close of betting on Saturday to evens. Douglas Hurd's odds went further adrift, to 10-1 from 6-1.

XV men and true

Some small consolation for Margaret Thatcher came in the shape of the Finchley rugby union side on Saturday, when they won 10-7 at Henley-on-Thames, Michael Heseltine's constituency.

Labour 'to reform training of teachers'

By JOHN O'LEARY
HIGHER EDUCATION
CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR yesterday promised to reform teacher-training if it came to government. A four-point programme would be implemented to try to raise standards and cut drop-out rates.

Derek Fatchett, a Labour education spokesman, outlined the plans at a conference of teacher-trainers in West Bromwich. He said that improvements were needed to raise the status and morale of teachers and to ensure that new entrants to the profession were confident and well-prepared.

Labour says that at least £100 million is being wasted in training students who do not go on to teach. Mr Fatchett said that 40 per cent of those who begin training either fail to complete the course or subsequently take up non-teaching jobs. Labour aimed to prepare teachers for the demands of the classroom by providing trainees with more practical classroom experience and supervision.

The basis of Labour's plan would be the introduction of a national core curriculum for teacher-training courses. This would specify required levels of competence in education theory, classroom practice and subject specialisation.

Schools would be specially designated for teacher-training for a set period. At present, Mr Fatchett said, trainees were often sent to schools with the largest number of vacancies and highest staff turnover. These were likely to be the schools where the rest of the teaching staff were under the greatest stress and had the least time to support new teachers.

Within schools, teacher tutors would be designated. One school in five is breaking the law by not having a sex education policy, according to a survey published today. Independent schools are the most common offenders, 43 per cent failing to comply with requirements that have been in force for three years.

The survey, carried out by academics at Christ Church College, Canterbury, for Avert, the Aids education and research trust, involved 338 teachers in 180 schools in southeast England. Most said that they gave information about Aids and the HIV virus but were reluctant to give instruction on safe sex.

Education, pages 16,17

Ministers to be told they set green cause back by years

By MICHAEL MCCARTHEY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE long dispute over the dismemberment of the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC) will reach its climax on Wednesday when Sir William Wilkinson, the outgoing chairman, will tell the government that its action has set back by years the cause of nature conservation in Britain.

Introducing the council's last annual report, which will be bordered in black and feature a setting sun on its cover, Sir William will say that the new arrangement of separate agencies for England, Scotland and Wales is ill-prepared, underfunded and unstable.

He will do so against a background of great concern among senior NCC staff about the difficulties now being experienced in setting up the new bodies. "The whole thing is a ghastly shambles," one senior official said yesterday.

The new Scottish and Welsh bodies, due to start operating on April 1, both have fewer than half of their required staff. The Scottish body, due to be reorganised again in another year when it will merge with the Countryside Commission for Scotland, has no designated headquarters for 1992.

The Welsh body has no chief executive and is attracting considerable criticism in the principality for appointing a non-Welsh speaker as chairman. Staff of the English agency do not know if it will be merged with the Countryside Commission.

The joint committee of all three agencies, supposedly the organ to take a broad United Kingdom view of nature conservation, still has no chief executive or secretariat and is thought likely to be weak. The general scientific work for which the NCC has received acclaim, such as that on the effects of pesticides on birds of prey, now has to be replicated, but great difficulty is being experienced in finding qualified scientists prepared to work for the new bodies.

John Theaker, chairman of the NCC trade union side, said yesterday: "It is pretty close to chaos. I have yet to be convinced that all

this will benefit nature conservation." A recent ballot of NCC staff, he said, showed a majority against the break-up of 17-1. On Wednesday Sir William will call for the establishment of a British environmental protection agency as a way of maintaining the drive for conservation, which he fears has been greatly weakened by the changes.

"They have not forwarded the cause; they have set it back by several years," he said yesterday. The dismemberment of the NCC has been consistently and bitterly criticised by conservation organisations and environmental pressure groups since it was announced by Nicholas Ridley as one of his last acts as environment secretary in July 1989.

The idea originated in the Scottish Office with Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, and Lord Sanderson of Bowden, now chairman of the Scottish Tories but at the time the Scottish Office minister responsible for forestry; they sold it to Mr Ridley, who was himself increasingly hostile to the NCC.

It has been widely seen as an act of simple revenge by the Scottish landed lobby for the NCC's determined opposition to some Scottish development projects, in particular the afforestation of the Flow Country in Caithness and Sutherland.

Mr Ridley's successor, Chris Patten, inherited the scheme ten days after it was announced. He is known to have opposed it but was unable to change it in substance as it had gone through the cabinet.



Red alert: rescue workers at the home of Tony and Margaret Darlington in St Helens, Merseyside, yesterday, after a fire engine on an emergency call left the road, drove into a neighbour's Ford Sierra and crashed into the front of the house. Two firemen went to hospital with shock and minor injuries

Police fears grow over missing brothers

Fears were growing last night for the safety of two young brothers missing from their home since Friday evening. A police helicopter was brought in to help the search for Neil Keane, aged nine, and his brother Ian, aged 12, of Leegomery, Shropshire.

Police say there have been no reported sightings despite widespread media appeals. The boys took no extra clothing, money or food with them and there are fears that they could be suffering from hypothermia.

West Mercia police said: "We are puzzled why we have not had a single sighting of them from anyone."

Chapel moves east

A chapel in Trelaw, Mid Glamorgan, has been dismantled and will be shipped to Japan for use as a golf clubhouse. The 111-year-old building was sold after the congregation fell to just 30 people and the chapel developed dry rot.

Workmen have dismantled the 3,000 square foot Seion Chapel by hand and numbered each important stone.

Sick pay warning

Three million low-paid workers face increased poverty if they are ill because of planned changes to statutory sick pay, the Low Pay Unit claims today. Workers who earn £125 to £185 a week could lose £9 a week under the statutory sick pay bill, which has its second reading today, it said.

Terry discharged

Sir Peter Terry, aged 64, former governor of Gibraltar, who suffered serious injuries in an IRA attack two months ago, has been discharged from hospital. It is understood that he will have to undergo further plastic surgery.

Fires at hotel

Seven hundred people had to be evacuated from the Royal Palace hotel in Piccadilly, London, on Saturday night after two fires broke out within minutes of each other. No one was hurt. Police are treating the fires as suspicious.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000 bond 20F 025632, winner lives in Doncaster; £30,000 2KT 032940 (Northamptonshire); £25,000 14ST 599540 (Pwys).

Royal Navy submarine to test trawler net bleeper warning

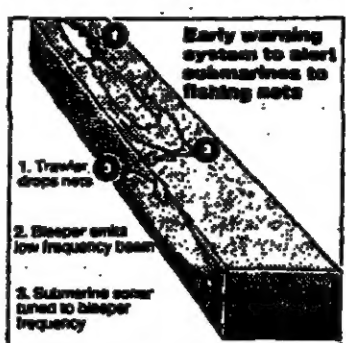
By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A BLEEPER system to warn of trawlers' fishing nets is to undergo Royal Navy trials with a nuclear submarine in seven weeks, it was disclosed yesterday.

The devices, which are attached to nets and emit a pulsed, low-frequency signal tuned to a submarine's sonar, could prevent the kind of accidents which led to the loss of the MS Antares and her crew of four last Thursday.

Trials this summer in the Firth of Clyde indicate that a submarine travelling at 30 knots could be warned of fishing nets more than two miles away. A spokesman for

Seamatrix of Aberdeen, the company developing the system, said that low-cost units could be on the market in as little as six months.



1. Trawler drops nets
2. Bleeper emits low frequency beam
3. Submarine sonar tuned to bleeper frequency

The Antares is believed to have capsized in 60 fathoms of water off the Isle of Arran after her nets were snagged by the submarine HMS Trenchant. The Royal Navy has said it will try to raise the 55 foot trawler as soon as possible.

Yesterday Patrick Stewart, secretary of the Clyde Fishermen's Association, said that although he welcomed any developments in safety which could protect his members' lives, he believed the submarine should have detected the presence of the Antares and the four other trawlers well in advance and taken avoiding action.

"The Antares was emitting not only engine noise, but her echosounder would have been on and there would have been a monitor on the nets. A bleeper would have added nothing to the cacophony of noise. At that time of night in the Firth of Clyde a submarine would have no doubt that the vessel was towing fishing gear," Mr Stewart said.

However, Don McGregor, managing director of Seamatrix, which makes monitoring equipment for nets, said the problem was that submarines could not detect the whereabouts of nets.

Rise in house prices predicted

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

HOUSE prices in Britain will rise by 7 percentage points in 1991 and by more than 11 points in 1992, according to the Chartered Institute of Housing market until 1995 come from James Morrell, who has more than 30 years of forecasting experience.

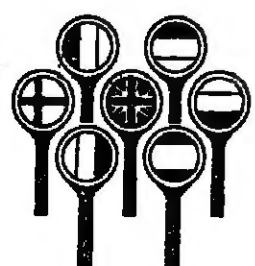
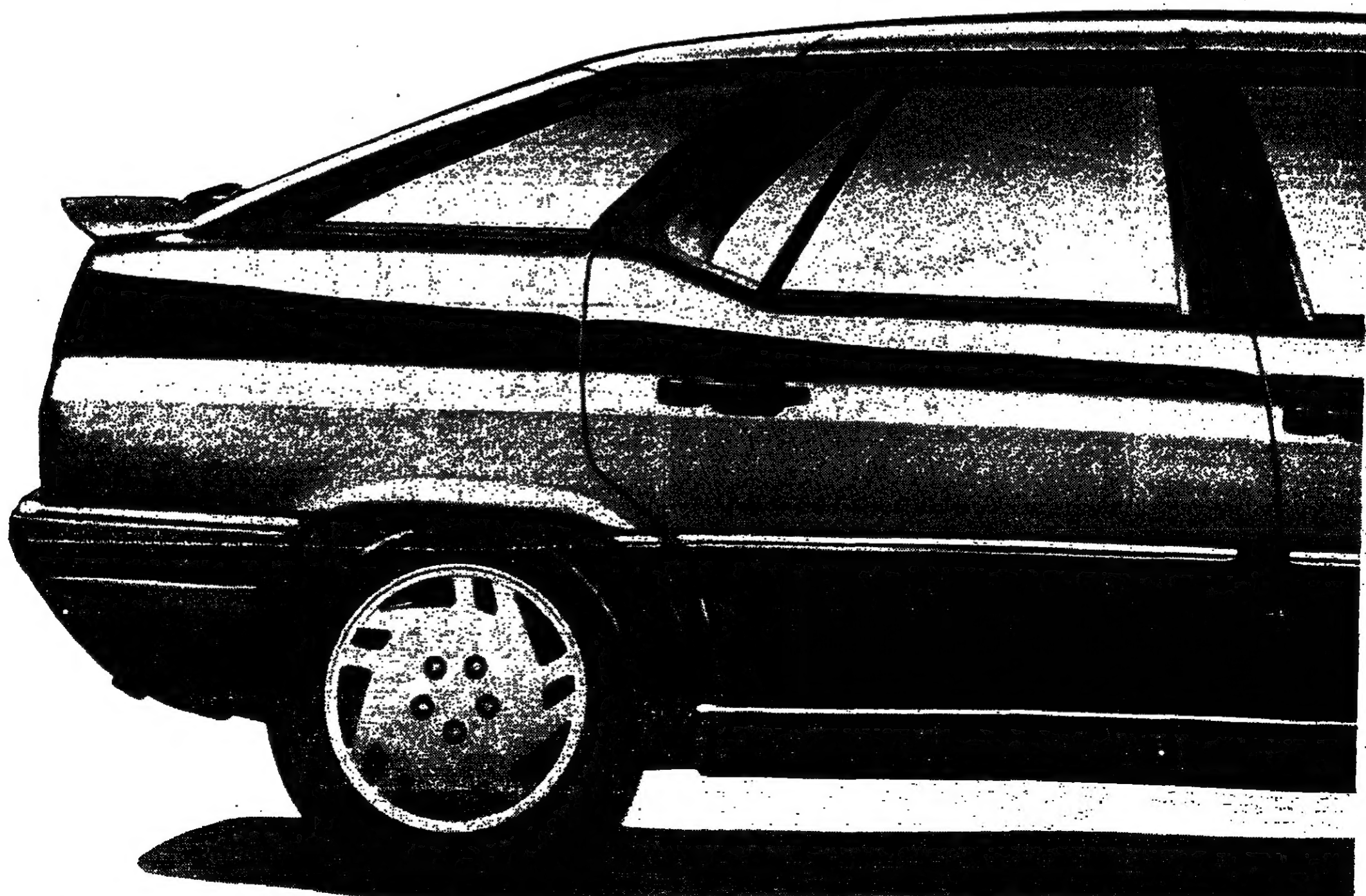
According to the report from James Morrell Associates, the first-time buyer market began to

fall to 12 per cent or less before the next general election, while earnings growth averages 9.25 per cent in 1991 and 7.75 points in 1992. The Chartered Institute of Housing market until 1995 come from James Morrell, who has more than 30 years of forecasting experience.

According to the report from James Morrell Associates, the first-time buyer market began to

revive in the third quarter of 1990, and with the continuing rise in earnings and lowering of interest rates, the upturn in the housing market is expected to continue through 1991, particularly from around Easter. Earnings are the main long-term factor determining house prices, since the majority of houses are bought on mortgages, and earnings dictate what buyers can borrow, it states.

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Bar moves to end ban on TV cameras in courts

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Bar wants to bring television cameras into courts. Barristers are drafting a bill which would end the ban on television cameras and pave the way for pilot projects on televising trials.

In what barristers call an "open justice" package, the bill would also move towards the the research into how juries reach their verdicts.

The lead is being taken in Scotland on the issue of televising trials. The most senior Scottish judge, Lord Hope, president of the Court of Session, is considering the matter, though in England and Wales, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, is believed to be

opposed to the idea. However, jury research is believed to be supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord MacKay of Clashfern, who in 1982, as Lord Advocate for Scotland, opposed the statutory restriction on such research.

Roger Henderson, QC, chairman of the Bar's public affairs committee, which is proposing the measures, said the bill's aim would be "to permit the public as a whole to have a greater understanding and knowledge of legal proceedings". On jury research, he said the question of whether juries should be retained for complex fraud cases was still a live one.

"Yet at the moment the only way in which one can form a judgment is by guesswork. Why should we not have evidence, in both cases, rather than speculation, on which to base a proper view?"

A bill, which the committee hopes may be taken up by an MP, would seek to remove first the statutory ban on cameras in courts in the Criminal Justice Act of 1925, and the ban on jury research in Section 8 of the Contempt of Court Act of 1981.

Another barrister and member of the committee, Anthony Speaight, said: "The idea would be to allow jurors to be questioned for research purposes, but under strict conditions so particular cases were not identifiable. Provided it was properly carried out, it could be of considerable value."

The committee is also considering whether there should be further "open justice" measures on such issues as restrictions on press reporting, the imposition of a legal requirement on courts to make lists of cases available in advance to the press, the holding of bail applications in open court and of preliminary applications in the High Court Queen's Bench division in open court.

Live television links to allow people living abroad to give evidence in British courts come into effect today. People with evidence in murder, manslaughter and some serious fraud trials will now be able to do so in live link-ups from distant corners of the world.

Poll tax hearings 'unjust'

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

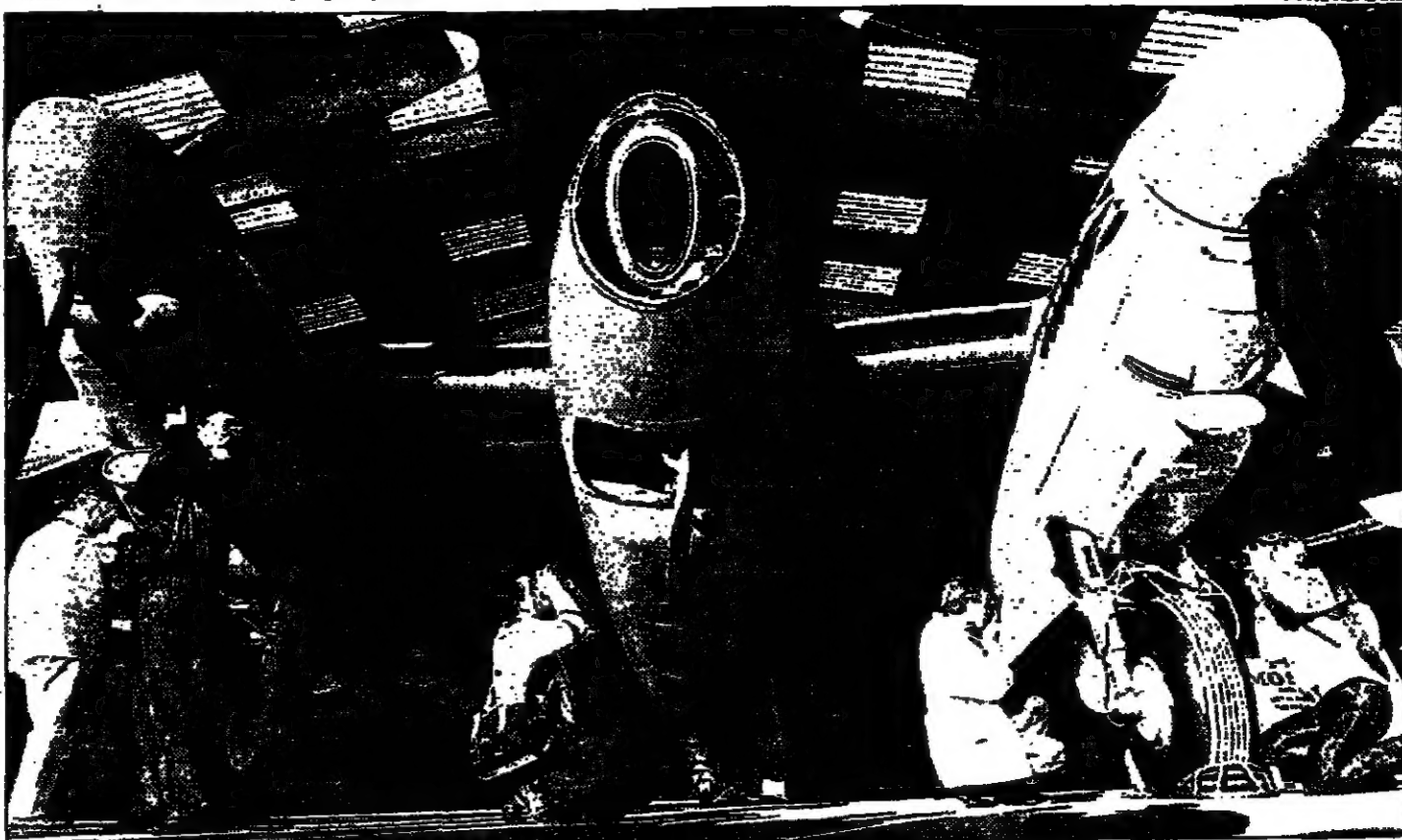
POLL tax defences are being denied the right to a fair hearing in magistrates' courts overloaded with thousands of cases, the National Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday.

The organisation, also known as Liberty, said that poll tax cases were being held in closed courts with up to 50 people being dealt with at once.

Defendants were frequently denied the right to bring a friend into court to help to present their case and councils were issuing letters warning people that it was pointless to offer a defence to proceedings for liability orders.

Liberty is backing a High Court action which opens today, in which Michael Barrow and his wife Irene, from Leicester, are challenging the city's magistrates' refusal to allow a friend to help them in court.

Malcolm Kirkland, the Scottish secretary, will be told today that Scottish local authorities are still owed over £140 million in poll tax from last year. Some have already begun wide-ranging spending cuts.



Creating a buzz: enthusiasts record details of a newly restored Mosquito fighter-bomber. After ten years' work, the plane went on show yesterday at its own museum in London Colney, Hertfordshire, marking the 50th anniversary of the "wooden wonder's" first flight

Arts Council's existentialist quandary

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

WHEN the Arts Council meets on Wednesday to discuss the distribution of its biggest-ever budget, members will also be asking whether they have a future as the guardians of subsidised art.

Some of the council's 17 members already believe that the government's plan to hand funding responsibility for 92 of the council's 173 clients to ten regional arts boards could leave it without a proper function, other than as a monitor for the boards. Peter Palumbo will chair the meeting, but

the spirit of the arts minister, David Mellor, will preside.

Yesterday, a member of the government-chosen council said: "There is a growing feeling that the point of the Arts Council is becoming less and less obvious."

Mr Mellor has got the council a budget rise of 11 per cent for 1991-92, making £194 million. He has also built in an enhancement fund "to strengthen leading arts companies throughout the country", worth £22.5 million over three years, which is a device partly for helping companies such as the Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company out of dif-

fi-culty. They, with the South Bank Board, the English National Opera, and the National Theatre, are the five arts "flagships". Three account for more than a third of the £17 million deficit accumulated by Arts Council clients, because, they say, of subsidy shortfalls. The flagships will head the queue for the new fund.

The caveat to the fund is that Mr Mellor will see the books before money is distributed, and this is seen as further evidence of the death of the arm's-length principle keeping allocation of subsidy at one remove from Whitehall. A council member said: "The ques-

tion being asked... is whether the Arts Council is necessary any more, whether the flagships should be funded directly by the Office of Arts and Libraries."

Lord Harewood, chairman of the English National Opera, has joined the campaign for a national lottery. He is to become a director of the new National Lottery Promotions Company with Lord Birkert, Eddie Kulukundia, the impresario, and the conductor Denis Vaughan. The lottery would provide a fund for the arts, sport and the environment.

LSO protest, page 21

Sealed move leads to draw in 13th world chess game

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE 13th game of the World Chess Championship was agreed drawn without further play yesterday morning. Karpov's sealed move at the end of the session was widely expected to be 42 Kxd3, after which the drawn outcome was inevitable. Overnight analysis convinced both camps that it was not worth playing on.

The score is now six-and-a-half points to each player. The winner is the first man to score 12½ points out of a maximum number of 24 games, although Kasparov, the

champion, has the right to retain his title if the score is eventually tied at 12-12. The match is for a world record prize purse of \$3 million, five-eighths to the winner and three-eighths to the loser.

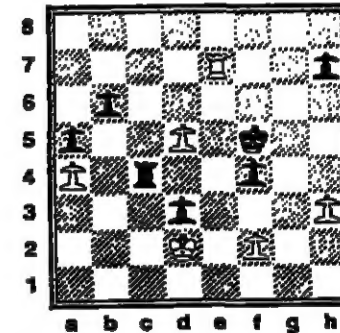
The championship resumed its second half in Lyons, France, on Saturday night. Karpov, the challenger, took the advantage of the white pieces in the second Grunfeld defence of this match.

After 16 moves, white had taken 91 minutes of the allotted 150 to each player to complete the first 40 moves, while Kasparov had consumed a mere 46. Throughout the

game, Kasparov always had at least half an hour in hand on the clock over his opponent. Such an advantage, however, is not what ultimately counts in chess.

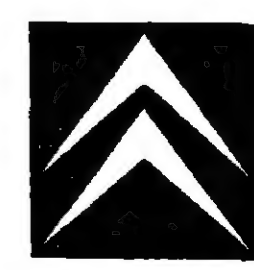
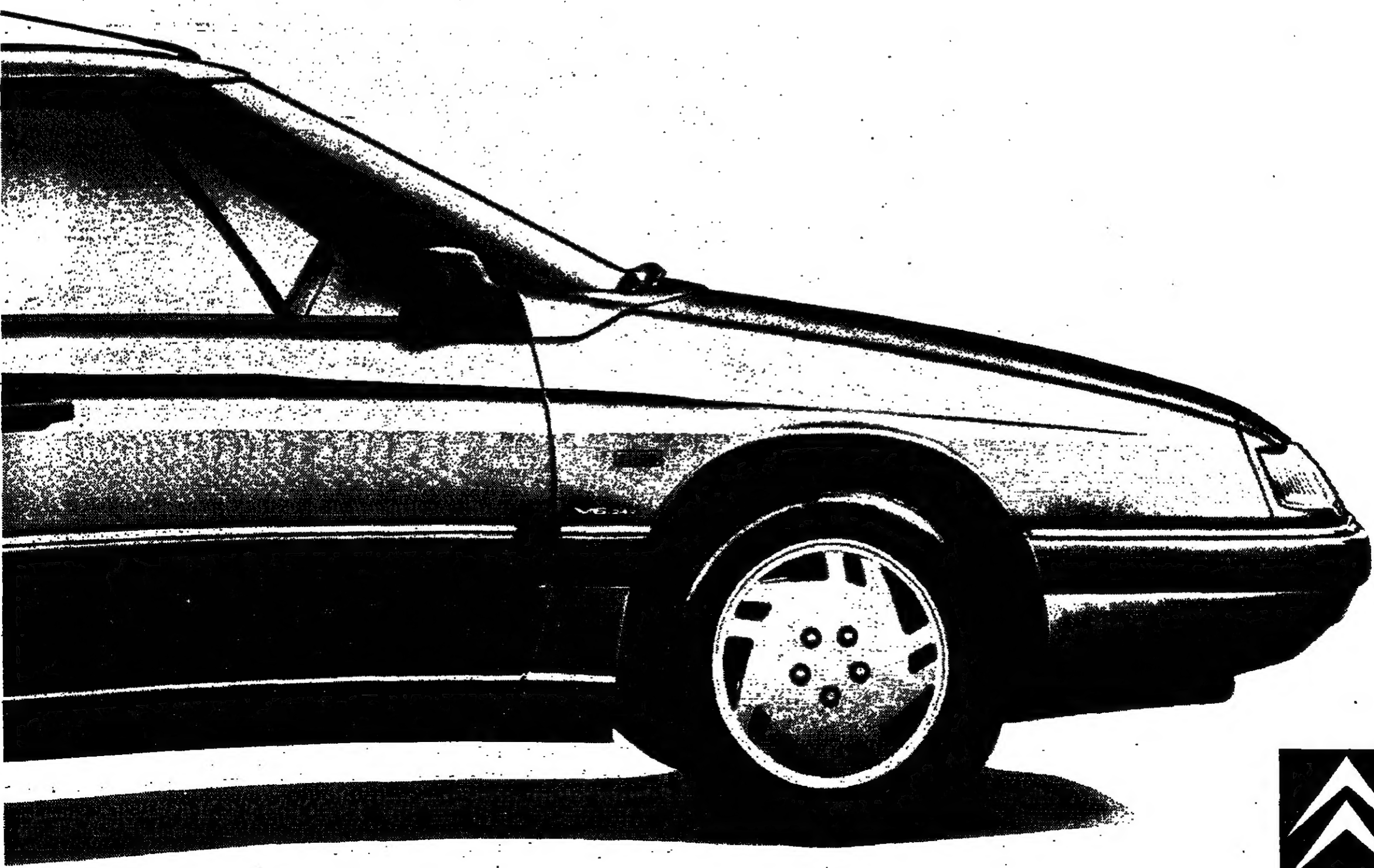
To score the full point, it is necessary to construct a winning position at some stage and this outcome resolutely refused to transpire. An endgame developed in which Kasparov seemed to be pressing for a win but was unable to make real progress. The game was adjourned after 41 moves in a rook and pawn endgame where Kasparov had an extra pawn. White Karpov, black Kasparov

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	Nf6	22 Bxc4	Re8
2 c4	g6	23 Bc3	Se8
3 Nc3	Bg7	24 Kg2	S5
4 e3	Nc6	25 gxf5	Re5
5 e4	Nxd3	26 Bxf5	Re5
6 Bxc3	Bg7	27 Re1	Kf7
7 Bc2	S5	28 Re2	Bf6
8 Qd2	O-O	29 Re3	a5
9 Re1	Qe5	30 Re3	Bd8
10 Re2	a6	31 Re3	Se7
11 f5	exf5	32 a4	Kf5
12 exf5	Re6	33 Kf1	f4
13 Re2	Bf5	34 Re1	Kf5
14 f6	Nd7	35 Re2	Re6
15 Re3	Nf6	36 Re2	Re6
16 g4	Bd7	37 Re2	Bd4
17 Re4	Qc2	38 Re2	Qc4
18 Re2	Nd4	39 Re7	d3
19 Re3	Bc3	40 Ke1	Re8
20 Re3	Bc3	41 Ke2	Re4
21 Re4	Rc4		



Positions at the end of the 13th game of the world championship

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MPs visit Syria as Britain prepares to resume relations

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN and Syria were preparing yesterday to renew diplomatic relations after pressure from the United States and Saudi Arabia to settle their differences.

Three MPs flew to Damascus, where David Gore-Booth, under-secretary for the Middle East at the Foreign Office, was already holding high-level talks. The moves co-ordinated with President Bush's talks with President Assad in Geneva on Saturday.

Most sources believe that Britain is about to take a decision in principle, but it is not clear whether the government will wait until the leadership contest is over before confirming it.

If the moves succeed, it will be because of the Gulf emergency rather than Syria's role in obtaining the release of

hostages held in Beirut. Washington and Riyadh are thought to have expressed concern that hostility between London and Damascus could affect the co-ordination of multinational forces in Saudi Arabia.

The MPs — Robert Adley (C, Christchurch), Tim Rathbone (C, Lewes) and Sir David Steel (Liberal Democrats, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale) — said there was no direct link with the hostage question, but a warmer atmosphere could improve the hostages' prospects.

Mr Adley, chairman of the British-Syrian parliamentary group, said that Tehran was better placed than Damascus to influence groups holding the hostages, but the groups might be better disposed if ties were restored. Mr Rathbone said that he and Mr Adley had

previously met Sheikh Muhammad Hussain Fadlallah, spiritual guide of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement, who hinted that renewing links would help.

Sheikh Fadlallah has recently made public appeals for hostages of all nationalities to be released.

Sir David said that he had the impression that Margaret Thatcher had held back a renewal of links, but Douglas Hurd had begun to restore the supremacy of the Foreign Office over foreign policy.

Mrs Thatcher's objection to renewing links has been, until now, that Damascus has not dropped its support for international terrorist groups. Britain broke ties in 1986 after Nezar Hindawi was sentenced to 45 years in prison for trying to plant a bomb in an El Al airliner at Heathrow. Syrian intelligence officials were said to have been involved.

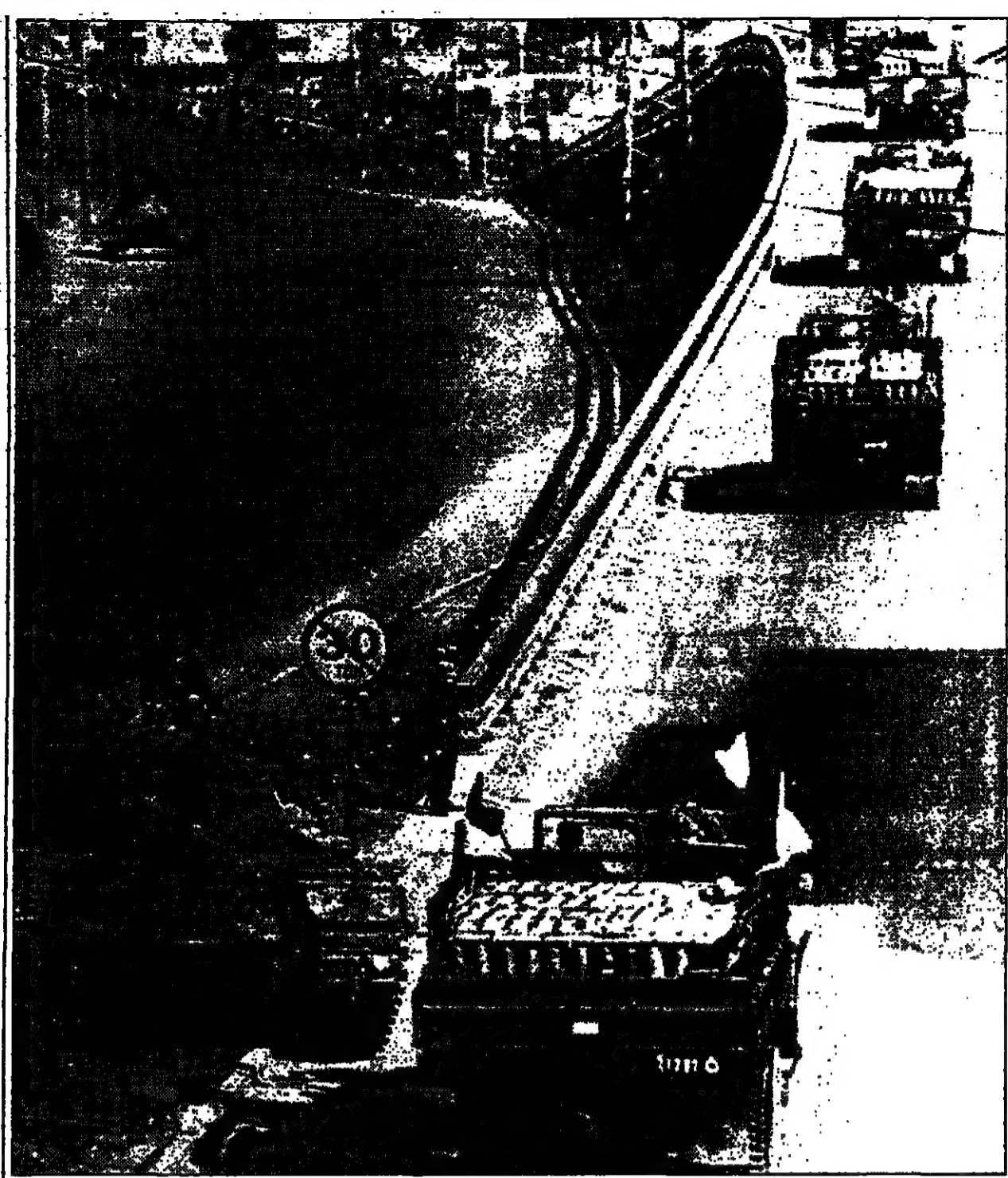
"For a long time there has been a difference of emphasis between the Foreign Office and those advising the prime minister on foreign affairs. There is good reason to believe that, in the light of the Gulf situation, those advisers have changed their priorities," Mr Adley said.

Sir David said he did not expect the leadership contest to affect the decision on relations, because the candidates were in broad agreement.

A decision to renew links would present Britain rather than Syria with a problem of saving face. The government would be asked why it was now ready to accept Syria's assurances, having rejected them before. One source said, however, that the government was "reconciled" to this.

President Assad assured President Bush on Saturday that he was trying to win freedom for hostages in Lebanon. Six Americans, two West Germans and an Italian, are missing, in addition to three Britons, Terry Waite, John McCarthy and Jack Mann. Several hostages released in the past have been handed over to the Syrian authorities.

Syria's 40,000 troops in Lebanon have played the main role in moves to end 15 years of civil war. The Lebanese Forces Christian militia, the last and strongest of the private armies, began withdrawing on Saturday when a convoy of 20 trucks loaded with ammunition and men headed for the mountains.



Exit road: soldiers of the Lebanese army on top of tanks watch a Christian Lebanese Forces convoy withdrawing yesterday from the heart of battered Beirut, under an agreement to make the capital free of rival militias

Lebanon promised peace era by Hrawi

FROM REUTERS IN BEIRUT

PRESIDENT Hrawi yesterday heralded a new era of peace in Lebanon as a 65-vehicle convoy packed with men, weapons and shells continued the withdrawal of Christian militias from Beirut. "There will no longer be east or west Beirut. We now have greater Beirut as a symbol for uniting Lebanon in the future," he told a delegation of Lebanese young people.

"Lebanon will be a country of freedom. Everyone will be allowed to argue and oppose without resorting to guns... Lebanon is not for one faction, it is for all citizens," he added.

The reluctant departure from Christian east Beirut of the Lebanese Forces, the country's strongest private army, comes after the withdrawal of other militias from the Muslim west of the city. The withdrawals from the capital are a key provision of an Arab-brokered peace pact giving Muslims more say in the Christian-dominated political system.

Witnesses said scores of hardline Lebanese Forces gunmen heading for strongholds outside the city left their positions in the Ashrafieh district in a convoy of lorries loaded with munitions. Porters of Samir Geagea, their leader, were plastered on the vehicles, and the militiamen waved white-and-red Lebanese Forces flags adorned with the green cedar of Lebanon, as they drove past civilians lining the streets.



Bus victim: Rachel Elshbani, who suffered facial injuries, describing the attack yesterday in Eilat

Four Israelis die in gun ambush

FROM SARAH GAUCH IN CAIRO

A UNIFORMED gunman shot and killed four people and wounded 24 others yesterday morning when he sprayed several vehicles with automatic fire on the Israeli-Egyptian border, 210 miles east of Cairo, Israeli and Egyptian officials said. The militant Islamic Jihad organisation claimed responsibility.

The gunman entered Israel from Egypt 12 miles north of the Israeli port of Eilat, the Israeli army said. He waited by the side of the road before shooting at four military vehicles as they passed and then at a bus carrying civilian employees to their jobs at military installations. The assailant, allegedly using a Kalashnikov assault rifle, shot three army officers and the bus driver.

Witnesses claimed that after he had shot at the military vehicles, the man put on one of his victims' uniforms and lay in the road pretending to be injured. When the bus driver got out to investigate, he met a volley of bullets. The bus's security guard and several passengers shot at the attacker as he ran towards the border.

Egyptian police arrested a policeman near the border crossing of Taba in the Egyptian Sinai peninsula, adjacent to Eilat. He had been assigned to the area near the attack. Israeli authorities informed the Egyptian embassy in Tel Aviv that the assailant was injured and had returned to Egyptian territory, but it was unknown whether the man taken into custody was wounded.

Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Meguid, the Egyptian foreign minister, described the incident as "very regrettable". Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister, said the attack was "a most serious incident", and asked Cairo to do whatever it could to prevent attacks in the future.

A similar attack took place on February 4 when assailants shot and threw grenades at an Israeli tourist bus on the Cairo-Ismaia road. Nine of the 31 people on board were killed. The Jihad also claimed responsibility for this attack, while unconfirmed police reports suspected Palestinian terrorists. Since then, security measures have been stepped up to protect tourist buses



Leading article, page 13

GULF NOTEBOOK by Christopher Walker

No shade of 'Elvis' about Kate

Just as the 1982 Falklands war introduced "yomp" (long, forced march) into the vernacular, so has the Gulf confrontation started to produce its own peculiar collection of Anglo-American slang.

The GIs in the desert now frequently refer to anything that has had its day as "Elvis", in the sense of "Saddam Hussein will soon be Elvis". They have also revived an old second world war favourite, "duke", which was why one young marine in a machinegun bunker told President Bush, referring to Mrs Thatcher's decision to resign: "I thought she'd duke (tough) it out".

Upset by the rigours of Islamic law, disgruntled American soldiers have taken to referring to the Saudis and Kuwaitis as "ragheads". Although crude, the term has historical roots. A relative of Sir Percy Fox, one of the most eminent British residents in the Gulf, insisted on referring to the sheikhs with whom he was dealing as "romantic old dears with dusters on their heads".

The stylish successor to the second world war Willis jeep now being driven by the Americans here is known after its initials as a "Humvee". British squaddies refer to anything considered good as "job", as in "I saw a job film last week", while anything

associated with the appalling discomfort of life in the desert is described as "ruffy-tuffy", leading to remarks such as: "I've four days' ruffy-tuffy before I get back to base."

Soldiers serving in Operation Desert Shield have been amazed to discover that followers of Islam in Saudi Arabia have their own



"agony uncle", one Adil Salahi, who contributes a weekly Friday page to Arab News, answering the most intimate personal questions.

Yesterday he was asked about the Koran's views on men going out with women, a taboo in Saudi society highlighted by the casual fashion in which American male and female troops mix when off duty.

"It is forbidden in Islam for a man to be alone with a woman who is not his wife or a very close relative in a room where he cannot be seen," Mr Amer was informed. "This is not due to any lack of trust in either the man or the woman. It is only meant to strengthen them against any temptation."

The BBC may have lost the battle of Baghdad to ITN, which scooped the first British television interview with President Saddam, but in Saudi Arabia the recent arrival of Kate Adie has given the corporation an apparently unassailable advantage.

Miss Adie has been enthusiastically adopted as the "forces' sweetheart", and has been virtually mobbed whenever she visits British forces. Even Air Vice-Marshal Bill Whitten, the new deputy British commander in the Gulf, broke through a cordon of her fellow journalists just to shake her hand.

To the chagrin of other television correspondents, it appears that her allure has already spread across the Atlantic. Miss Adie was the only foreign reporter permitted to accompany President Bush during the whole of Thursday's Thanksgiving helicopter tour through Saudi Arabia.

Iraq puts focus on low-tech defences

New York — Iraqi commanders are reportedly working to develop low-tech defences against the technological superiority that would be the chief American military advantage in a Gulf war (Reuter reports).

This was a conclusion of a broad review of the Iraqi military by American defence and intelligence analysts. The experts also determined that the passage of time is swiftly degrading Iraq's military capability and some advanced weapons, due to the loss of foreign experts and access to spare parts, according to The New York Times report.

Pentagon officials were not immediately available to comment on the report. The paper found that American officials felt Iraqi commanders realised the force facing them had high-technology weapons never encountered by Iraq on the battlefield.

Smoke signals

Cleveland, Ohio — Six Sioux Indians, including two medicine men, are flying to Baghdad to smoke a peace pipe and perform other rituals to try to avert war. James Fry, aged 41, head of the Dakota Elders Survival Fund said. The trip was prompted by visions of the earth's destruction, he added. (Reuter)

Kuwaiti resigns

Nicosia — Sheikh Jabah Mubarak al-Sabah, the information minister in Kuwait's exiled government, has resigned, the Kuwaiti News Agency reported. It gave no reason and said he had been succeeded by Badr Jassim al-Yaqoub, who also retains his post of minister for national assembly affairs. (Reuter)

Lawsuit threat

Baghdad — Iraq said yesterday it would file suits against the United States, Britain, Egypt and Turkey if any Iraqis died because of shortages of food and medicine. Mohammad Mehdi Saleh, of the trade ministry, did not say if anyone had died because of shortages since the UN Security Council imposed a trade ban. (Reuter)

Force boosted

Dubai — Pakistan is planning to boost its commitment to the multinational force in Saudi Arabia by sending troops to the United Arab Emirates, the prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, said. Pakistan already has 5,000 soldiers in Saudi Arabia. (Reuter)

United front in Saudi desert

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN SAUDI ARABIA

FOURTEEN peers and MPs from the main parties in Britain stood side by side in a barren desert location here yesterday to show the world that there was across-the-board support for the government's tough Gulf policy.

Martin O'Neill, the shadow defence spokesman, stated categorically that Labour would support any eventual use of force sanctioned by the United Nations. At a press conference staged under the barrels of three camouflaged Challenger tanks, he dismissed the weekend peace march staged in London,

which was addressed by Tony Benn, the Labour MP, and said: "As far as Labour is concerned, the overwhelming body of opinion within the party and among our supporters is to back the deployment of troops." Three opposition spokesmen who had earlier taken part in tank exercises with the Seventh Armoured Brigade added: "We have consistently backed the required UN action."

Labour's forthright commitment was welcomed by Conservative members of the Commons defence committee, who went out of their

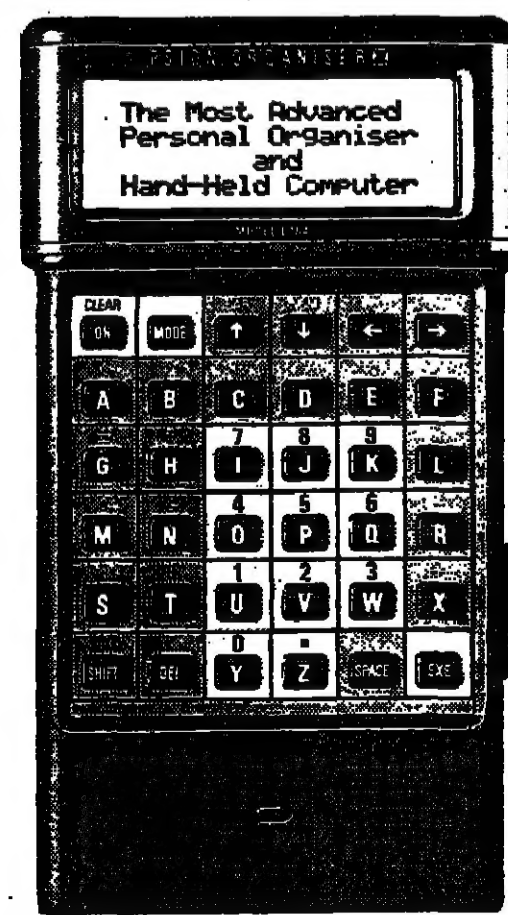
way to impress on journalists and soldiers alike that a change of leadership does not signal any weakening of Britain's resolve against Iraq.

Michael Mates, the committee chairman and a leading figure in the Michael Heseltine campaign, was adamant that all three candidates were in accord on the Gulf issue. The Tory MPs in Saudi Arabia are due back in Britain in time to vote tomorrow, but have already voted by proxy in case of delays.

UN resolution, page 1
Hostage releases, page 24

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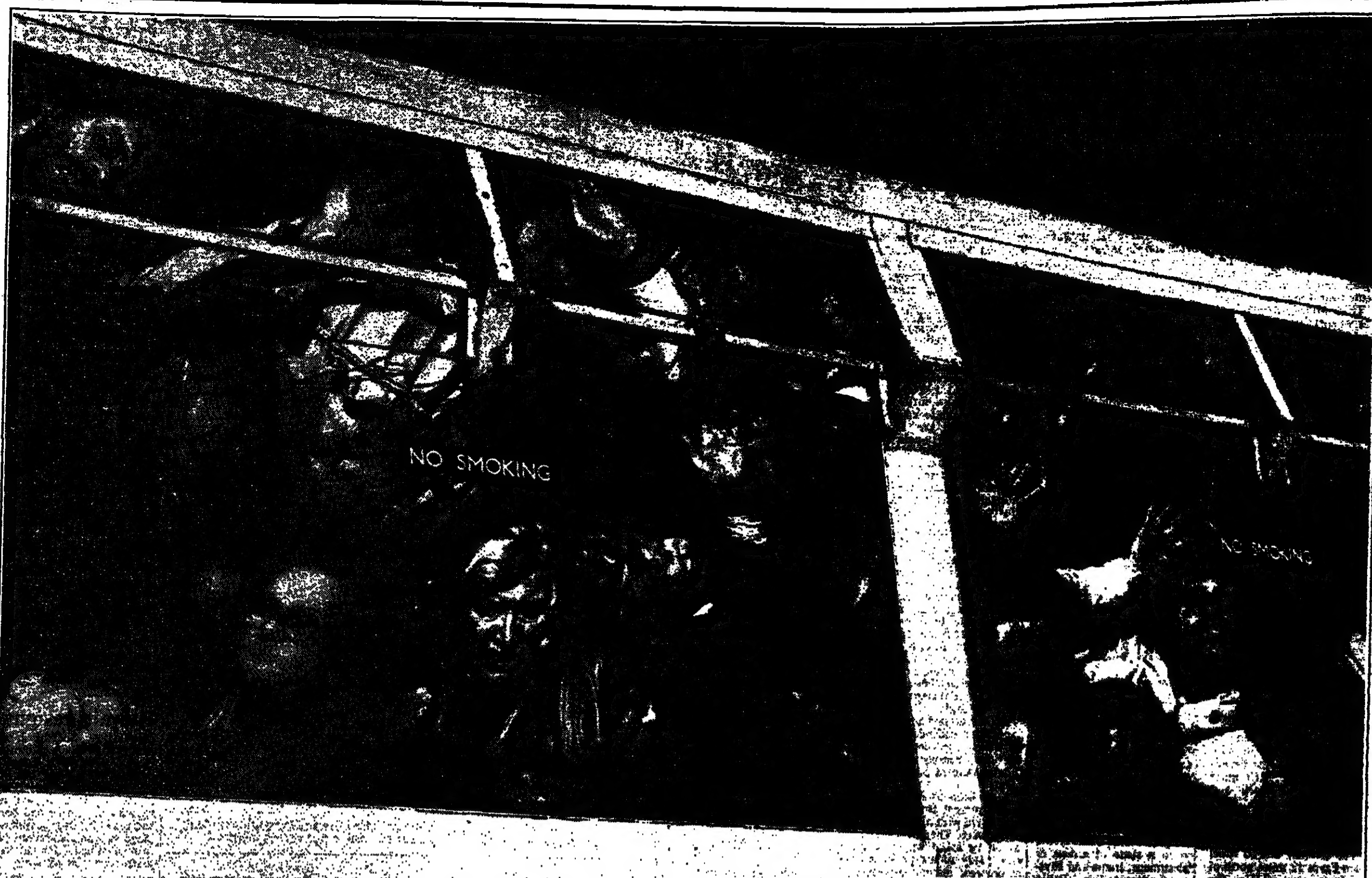


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Walesa in the lead but prize still eluding him

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

LECH Walesa yesterday attempted the giant leap from the barricades of the Gdansk shipyards to the Belvedere palace, but the presidential prize still seemed to be eluding the Solidarity chief.

As Poles cast their vote in the country's first free presidential elections, a reliable opinion survey showed that, although Mr Walesa remained the favourite, he stood little chance of winning in the first round. The survey was withheld from Polish voters lest it influence the balloting. But it showed plainly that the contest was not yet won.

Mr Walesa received 33 per cent support, yet it is to win outright he needs just over 50 per cent. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the prime minister, has narrowed the gap and with 27 per cent is in second place. Stanislaw Tyminski, a Polish-Canadian millionaire, has weathered criticism to hold on to a stable 18 per cent. Wlodzislaw Cimoszewicz, the post-communist candidate, was creeping up the scale with 10 per cent, probably representing the real level of support for reform socialism in Poland, while the Peasants' party candidate, Roman Bartoszcze, polled 9 per cent. Leszek Moczulski of the ultra-nationalist Confederation for an Independent Poland had a mere 3 per cent. Polesiers warned yesterday that

there was a substantial margin of uncertainty built into this sampling, conducted last Thursday and Friday. First indications yesterday were that industrial workers were coming out en masse for Mr Walesa who remains, in their eyes, a revolutionary hero.

Above all, Mr Walesa has played on the frustrations of the workers as the victims of the radical free market reforms of the Mazowiecki government. He broadly supports these reforms, even suggesting that their architect, the finance minister, Leszek Balcerowicz, could replace Mr Mazowiecki as prime minister, but emphasises that workers should be given a bigger say in the political process.

Even so, Mr Walesa's support was not as large as he once boasted. In an interview last year he claimed that only 1 per cent of the nation was against him. Earlier this year he said he would win by 80 per cent. A month ago he said: "My victory is not in doubt, I am only concerned about the margin of that victory." Yesterday, after he cast his ballot, he declared "I've just voted for the winner" but refused to name names.

Polish critics appeared to be the main electoral battlegrounds yesterday. Although campaigning has been banned since Friday, youths scurried around Warsaw, Cracow and Lodz on Saturday night ripping down Mazowiecki posters and pasting up "Walesa-Yes". In the countryside most voters seemed to be favouring either Mr Walesa or Mr Bartoszcze.

In the village of Minsk outside Warsaw almost all of the voters questioned favoured Mr Bartoszcze. The Peasants' Party leader stands no chance of winning, but the intention is clearly to place him in a good bargaining position for the second round. If there is a second round run-off between Mr Walesa and Mr Mazowiecki, most — but not all — of the Bartoszcze votes are expected to pass to Mr Walesa.

Outside the polling stations in Warsaw, voters seemed lukewarm in their support for the post-communist candidate, Mr Cimoszewicz. One former politburo member said: "It has got to be Walesa."

Pensioners as well as workers look to Mr Walesa for some protection after 45 years of cushioning under communism. The Mazowiecki government has introduced soup kitchens, set up a dole system and indexed some pensions, but Poles still feel that it has cut some of the vital threads of the welfare system. For them, a President Mazowiecki is more of a risk than a President Walesa.

● CHICAGO: An estimated 15,000 out of 40,000 Poles eligible to vote in Chicago, which has more Poles than any city except Warsaw, were expected to cast absentee ballots. Some 400,000 are eligible to vote in the entire United States, and their votes could be important if the race is close between Mr Walesa and Mr Mazowiecki. (AFP)



Tyminski survived criticism to hold 18 per cent support

Anti-Roh students drive back riot police

Seoul — South Korean riot police fired tear gas and stormed on to Konkuk university campus here to break up a 5,000-strong rally against President Roh and American pressure for more firm imports (Reuters reports).

Witnesses said radical students threw petrol bombs and stones to hold back more than 1,000 riot police and six black armoured vans in a clash lasting more than two hours. Demonstrators disarmed four riot policemen and held them at a campus building for hours until the police withdrew from the campus.

At least two policemen were taken to hospital for head injuries sustained while clashing with protesters wielding sticks, witnesses said. At least 70 protesters were arrested. After the police pulled out, the demonstrators resumed their rally demanding that President Roh resign for "suppression of the democratic movement" and dissolve the National Assembly.

Afterwards they set fire to the US flag and the flag of Mr Roh's party, shouting slogans calling on the government to oppose the Uruguay Round of the Gatt trade negotiations, which would require South Korea to open its restricted agricultural market.

Irish-Iranian pact

Nicosia — Gerry Collins, the Irish foreign minister, ended a three-day visit to Tehran by signing a co-operation agreement with his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian News Agency reported. The agreement, which was monitored here, said the agreement signed by the two men at Tehran Airport calls for the convening of an Iranian-Irish joint commission on economic, scientific and cultural co-operation. (Reuters)

Delon raises £9m

Paris — Alain Delon, the heart-throb film tough guy who dominated French cinema for more than three decades, sold 32 paintings from his collection at a Paris auction for £9.15 million. The most expensive painting, Picasso's *The Yellow Bell*, fetched £2.34 million, the Drouot auction house said. One of his personal favourites, *Bust of Madeleine* by Delacroix, was bought for £1.02 million by France's national museum. (Reuters)

Helicopter crash

Rome — At least two people were killed when a helicopter flying to an oil platform crashed in the Adriatic off the northeastern Italian city of Ravenna with 13 people on board, authorities said here. Two survivors and two bodies were reportedly pulled from the sea. There were 10 technicians and three crew on board the SA330 Puma, leased by the Florentine air-taxi firm Elitos to the Italian oil company Agip. (AFP)

Green support

Papeete — At least 500 people have demonstrated in Tahiti in favour of Greenpeace, the anti-nuclear organisation, in response to a call from the Polynesian Liberation Front, police said. Organisers from the front, which wants independence from France, said and opposes nuclear testing, said 1,500 people demonstrated before the arrival of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior II. (AFP)



Final filing: Tadeusz Mazowiecki campaigning in Warsaw in the run-up to yesterday's presidential elections. A new survey says the Polish prime minister will get 27 per cent of the votes. Walesa, regarded as a workers' hero, is expected to win 33 per cent

Kohl's magic touch starts fading in east

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN CHEMNITZ

HELMUT Kohl, the German chancellor, must have heaved a sigh of relief after the weekend as he entered his final week of campaigning in former east Germany, braving the rain and smog of Chemnitz to attend a reception of Chemnitz more tepid than the rapture which accompanied his visit earlier this year to the city.

The March crowd of more than 100,000 had dwindled to 5,000. They huddled in the concrete gloom of the main square dominated by neon lights vaunting the merits of "spare parts from Karl-Marx-Stadt" (the city's former name) to hear him promise that Saxony would soon become "as blooming an area as my home town of Ludwigshafen".

"What is this?" asked one middle-aged woman as a pamphlet was pressed upon her. "Is it from the PDS (communists)? I am not touching it if it is. They should be strung up."

"It is your unity chancellor who should be strung up," retorted her neighbour. The two had to be separated by a policeman.

The east German gratitude vote for unification still ranks as the ace in the chancellor's pack, but the party has been worried that election fatigue may affect the turnout, the population of east Germany having voted three times this year already. "Just think of it as one vote for every decade you were not allowed a proper election under the communists," Herr Kohl said.

The dour industrial city whose only claim to fame was that it housed the largest statue of Karl Marx in the country cheered up briefly earlier this year when it dropped the name imposed on it by the communist leadership. Other legacies are proving more difficult to dispense with.

The main employer, a factory making Traubert cars, has laid off 5,000 staff. Lots of smaller factories which delivered spare parts are threatened with closure. The local CDU candidate nervously sharing a platform with the chancellor begged him to support the factory's struggle to continuing exporting Trauberts to the Soviet Union now that there is no longer a market in Germany for the car.

"This is the place investors miss out on when they travel from Berlin to Leipzig and Dresden," one city official said.

These are the voters Herr Kohl's Christian Democrats know to be vulnerable to disappointment as unity fails to provide prosperity at the expected pace. The shops are full of extravagant Christmas goods, but the shoppers root among the bargains. They were warned by Herr Kohl

not to fall prey to pessimism about the costs of German unity on which the opposition Social Democrats have fought their campaign. "You have been deprived of the fruits of your labour for 40 years," he said. "The uprising will come if we work together and stick to our dream."

He has covered former east Germany from north to south in



Kohl promises that there will be an upswing in the economy

an attempt to bolster confidence in his party. The rhetoric based on the horrors of the communist past and promises for the future is growing threadbare. It will have served its purpose if it holds its spell until the all-German election next Sunday.

The SPD, which is following the same trail, fails to inspire more than a modicum of interest outside its heartland in Berlin and the north. Willy Brandt, the former chancellor and father of Ostpolitik, spent his Saturday afternoon campaigning in the southern town of Goritz. Less than a thousand people turned out to listen.

Jailed Ukrainian MP to commence hunger strike

FROM ROBERT SEELY IN KIEV

A UKRAINIAN MP arrested for allegedly attacking a policeman has announced that he will go on indefinite hunger strike in prison starting today.

In two letters smuggled out of Kiev's Lukyanovskaya jail, Stepan Khamara, supreme soviet MP for the fiercely anti-communist region of Lvov, in western Ukraine, says that he is going on hunger strike because he was "set up" on the instructions of the republic's president, Leonid Kravchuk.

Mr Khamara also defiantly calls

for a campaign of civil unrest against the ruling Communist party to sweep it from power. In the first of his handwritten statements the MP writes: "This farce which is being played out and this set up case against me is to punish me as one of the main political opponents of the Communist party in the Ukraine."

The incident that sparked his arrest happened during November Revolution Day celebrations when a fight broke out between a plain-clothes police colonel and Mr Khamara.

The gardens were created in 1563 by Catherine de Medici. Their present arrangement dates back to the 17th century, when a

garden at the Tuileries, Le Nôtre, created the central alley, hollowed out the pools used to this day by boys sailing yachts and designed the formal flower-beds.

Today wilting flowers and tired-looking trees obscure the glorious past of the gardens. Intended for use by a royal court of some 300 people, the gardens were pressed into public service by the Paris Commune. Each summer a bustling but unregal fairs bachelors flumes into the trees. Last year tens of thousands of people trampled down much of the grass during rock concerts organised to mark the 200th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

Preliminary guidelines for the landscapers who competed for the contract to redesign the gardens were drawn up last year by Guy Nioce, the architect-in-chief of the Louvre and Elysée palaces. These envisage covering over the motor expressway that lies between the gardens and the Seine, and the creation of a footbridge over the river to give direct access to the Orsay museum.

Parisians fret over Tuileries facelift

BY JOHN PHILLIPS

AS IF building a glass pyramid in the courtyard of the Louvre were not enough, President Mitterrand has engaged the controversial Chinese-American architect, I. M. Pei, as a consultant in the proposed transformation of the Tuileries Gardens, Elysée sources said yesterday.

The Socialist president last week appointed the landscape gardeners Louis Benoit and Pascal Scriber to give a facelift to the decaying park on the banks of the Seine. A third appointment was for Jacques Wirtz to finish restoring the adjoining Jardins du Carrousel facing the Louvre.

The Elysée said these three "now must establish their definitive projects in liaison with Ioh Ming Pei, architect of the Grand Louvre, and receive the approval of the head of state". Work is expected to begin early next year and the government has pledged initial finance of 100 million francs (£10 million).

Few Parisians would argue that the renovation of the gardens is not long overdue. But the announcement that Mr Pei, the creator of the pyramid at the Louvre, is to play a key role in the future of the Tuileries is unlikely to reassure architectural purists.

Last week *Le Figaro* said the Tuileries, which are state property, had been "abandoned for decades". With an uncharacteristic lapse into *franglais*, the conservative daily lamented "le black-out total" imposed by the long-haired minister for culture, Jack Lang, on the government's plans for one of the few green spaces on the right bank.

The gardens were created in 1563 by Catherine de Medici. Their present arrangement dates back to the 17th century, when a

Cancer plea in lawyer's attempt to free Barbie

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN PARIS

THE disclosure yesterday that Klaus Barbie has cancer could force President Mitterrand to relax his government's new tough policy against elderly second world war collaborators, such as the Vichy police chief, René Bosquet.

Jacques Vergès, the maverick left-wing lawyer who unsuccessfully defended Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyons", during his 1987 trial for crimes against humanity, told *Le Journal du Dimanche* that Barbie, aged 76, has been undergoing chemotherapy at a Lyons hospital over the past three months for blood cancer. Maître Vergès, known to his colleagues as *l'avocat du diable*, is launching a campaign for the release of the former Lyons Gestapo chief.

At first sight, the radical lawyer would seem to have little chance of winning freedom for Barbie. The Socialist government recently took a strong stand against the unwritten policy of previous administrations to let old war criminals die in peace.

The justice ministry said last week that it would not appeal against a court decision ordering M Bosquet, the former head of the Vichy government's police in occupied France, to stand trial under the same procedure as that used against Barbie.

M Bosquet, aged 81, will stand trial for crimes against humanity, including the alleged deportation of at least 8,000 Jewish children under the age of 13. He is one of the first high-ranking Vichy officials to be accused formally of war crimes since the immediate postwar period.

Maître Vergès, undeterred, has asked Léon Schwartzberg, France's leading cancer specialist, to provide treatment for Barbie. Ironically, M Schwartzberg's family perished in a Nazi concentration camp during the second world war.

It would be astonishing if M Mitterrand were to risk alienating his former comrades-in-arms of the resistance by pardoning the man who captured and tortured to death the famous Maquis leader, Jean Moulin. Right-wing extremists such as Jean-Marie Le Pen would be sure to give voice if Barbie is released while M Bosquet receives a stiff prison sentence.

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Soviet famine more fiction than fact

Is the Soviet Union starving? Since last week's summit of leaders of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the cry has been that it virtually is. Germany is sending experts to assess the situation, and Germans are being urged to post food parcels. Official Soviet reports list the countries which have agreed or are in the process of agreeing to grant the Soviet Union favourable credits. The latest is Portugal.

The front pages of yesterday's Soviet newspapers reported shortages of meat, milk, potatoes and many other goods. Even President Gorbachev has now admitted that the country needs outside help. At his press conference in Moscow on Friday he dropped his talk of "co-operation on equal terms" to speak for the first time of the need for supplies of money and food.

To suggest, then, that reports of starvation may be exaggerated is to touch some sensitive nerves. More than half a century ago, as famine gripped the rich farming areas of the Ukraine, the Soviet authorities and Western fellow travellers made common cause to conceal the fact. Yet — and no forecasts can be made for

the rest of the winter — there is no evidence of starvation. The evidence is rather of serious economic dislocation coupled with hoarding and black marketing on a scale not seen since the second world war. There is widespread sickness and malnourishment, but no famine.

After this year's relatively good harvest there is no reason why the Soviet Union should starve, but shop shelves are bare.

MOSCOW COMMENTARY

MARY DEJEVSKY

Prices at the peasant markets are soaring and queues are longer than many remember them.

Much Soviet food production this year has simply not been sold to the state for redistribution. It has been retained by local and republic authorities against possible shortages or price increases later in the season. As Moscow, Leningrad and other cities banned food sales to non-residents, outlying areas broke their contracts to supply the cities with fresh food.

Large amounts of food dis-

appears on to the black market while in transit or storage, and some say more is sold this way than through official outlets. In most big cities, too, bare shop shelves may conceal back doors piled high with deliveries sold on to favoured customers at black-market prices. Family freezers are crammed to bursting. Balconies are piled high with potatoes, and country dachas have been turned into storehouses. Private channels are visibly replacing state shops as supply routes. If anyone goes hungry it will be those with no private or work channels and no money to speak of.

While there is as yet no starvation in the Soviet Union, there is widespread malnourishment. As the state proved incapable of supplying fruit, vegetables, meat and even vitamin pills at subsidised prices, so the level of public health has declined from an always poor base. A recent survey showed that 60 per cent of university students had serious health problems. Another 20 per cent could be classified unfit.

The Soviet population could do with an airlift of vitamins and protein, both to combat current

shortages and to offset a traditionally poor diet, but they are not starving. So where have the forecasts of imminent famine come from?

One resulted from a straight mistranslation. Russian has only one word for hunger, starvation and famine: *golod*. When in parliament on November 14 the Moscow regional deputy spoke of possible hunger in her region during the winter, she was widely translated as having predicted famine, rather than food shortages. The difference is great.

Two other reasons may be offered for the speed with which the West has accepted that the Soviet Union is facing starvation. First, the authorities have done nothing to deny them, though it is too cynical to suggest any deliberate ploy to attract assistance. Second, the West badly wants to help, and food aid seems a tangible contribution.

Food by itself, however, will be of little help. If any part of the Soviet population is at risk of starvation this winter, this will not be because there is no food, but because it is trapped in a corrupt and dying system.

Penan warriors battle to preserve forest haven from loggers

PARAMILITARY troops of the Malaysian field police raised their M16 rifles and fired into the air, discharging a hail of bullets into the jungle and sending birds screaming from the trees.

Then they lowered their weapons and levelled them at a line of tribesmen clad in loincloths, with hornbill feathers in their woven rattan head gear. The members of the hunter-gatherer Penan tribe stood alongside a barricade of logs blocking a muddy track. They carried 4ft-long blowpipes, but the 8 in darts, tipped with poison, stayed in their quivers.

After this incident in late September, according to witnesses, the protests ended. The tribal people, who have lived for generations in the forests of Sarawak, East Malaysia, on the huge tropical island of Borneo, were led away in handcuffs. The barricades were dismantled and bulldozers moved in to resume forest clearing.

After a period in detention the Penans, like more than a hundred other tribal people in the past



Penan tribesman: barricades are still being erected

year, were charged with obstructing logging companies that have obtained government licences to cut timber in the tribe's traditional hunting grounds.

Yesterday the Penans, some still clad in loincloths and carrying blowpipes and others in shorts and wearing tribal arm-

lets, were walking into the hot, dusty forest town of Marudi on the muddy Baram river to appear in court later this week.

But even though they had lost a battle, the war against the logging companies, many of them linked to senior government officials in Kuching, the Sarawak capital, 250 miles to the southwest, was continuing. South of here at Lou Geng, new barricades have gone up in the past few days.

At stake is an estimated 9.4 million hectares of the richest surviving forest in South-East Asia. Last year Malaysia earned over £1 billion from timber, supplying two-thirds of the world's tropical hardwoods. Half of it came from Sarawak.

Kuya Akoh, aged 51, a Penan village chief, said he thought he would be found not guilty of obstructing the loggers. "We will win in court, but the logging will continue," he said. "In the long run we lose our land."

"Almost the rivers are polluted, and the fish are dying. Often we can't drink the water.

Sarawak tribesmen face formidable opposition from politicians and businessmen who see quick profits from timber, writes James Pringle in Marudi

The birds, monkeys, porcupines, and boars we hunt are disappearing. So are the trees that are our 'bank and our shops', that supply resin, bird-nests and medicines. They even cut down the ipoh tree we need to tip our darts though they can't use that tree."

For the first time the tribal people do have a voice in parliament. In the national elections last month an independent "green" candidate won the Marudi seat against the ruling party of Sarawak, which is a member of the national coalition led by Mahathir Mohamed, the prime minister of Malaysia.

He is Harrison Ngau, a Kayan tribesman aged 31, who founded a local branch of Friends of the Earth. Earlier he had been jailed and otherwise harassed by the

authorities. Foreign diplomats in Kuala Lumpur say his election shocked the government.

Yesterday Mr Ngau was preparing to travel to the Malaysian capital for the new parliamentary session. He said he would speak out against the logging devastating Sarawak. Last February the issue led to an outburst from the Prince of Wales on the plight of the Penans who, he said, were being "harassed and even imprisoned for defending their tribal land."

Mr Ngau was not bothered by the claims of his defeated electoral opponent that he would receive few government funds to aid his constituency. "I am not an enemy of anyone," said Mr Ngau. "I am ready to support the government if it works for the

benefit of our people here." But the odds seem stacked against him in a state where logging licences are given as political patronage and are divided among a mostly Malay elite in Kuching. Equally rich Chinese tycoons handle the timber extraction.

Abdul Taib Mahmud, the chief minister of Sarawak, calls those opposing logging as traitors. His relations and political allies, it is alleged here, hold a third of Sarawak's timber concessions, with most of the logs being exported to Japan.

Politics and business mix in Borneo. James Wong, a multi-millionaire Chinese businessman, is state minister of the environment and tourism, though he is co-holder of some of the state's largest timber concessions. He does not see a conflict of interests between his business and political roles, saying: "I was in logging before I went into politics."

Mr Wong aged 69, denies that he had said he would like the jungle cut down to make more

golf courses: his hobbies are golf and fishing from his luxury yacht, and indeed it is doubtful if a politician of his experience would make such a gaffe.

In an interview he claimed much of the deforestation is caused by the tribal people using slash-and-burn farming methods. "We have 23 other tribal groups; pushing the interests of just one group is unfair. We want the Penans to come out and be part of society," he said. "We can offer them a longer life on average and a better one."

Despite Mr Wong's desire that they join the modernising mainstream, the Penans who number about 9,000, of whom about 500 are still fully nomadic, would prefer to live in the old way. "We never harmed anyone," said Kasean Nasa, a village chief. "Now the loggers are getting close to our village and we worry about the future." That worry is also shared by other tribes like the Iban, Kelabit, Kenyah, and Kayan, who make up about half the state's 1.7 million population.

Builders siphon off billions meant for quake-hit Campania

FROM RICHARD BASSETT IN ROME

BILLIONS of pounds of public funds which were intended to help reconstruction work in Campania, Italy, after an earthquake struck there 10 years ago, have been hijacked by speculators in order to finance other projects, it emerged yesterday.

According to reports, despite more than \$5,000 billion lire (£25 billion) of public money being directed to assist building in the southern Italian province, barely a few hundred thousand pounds has been spent as intended.

Instead it seems the funds were hijacked by speculators in order to finance projects unrelated to the earthquake, which destroyed villages and killed 3,000 people. Now blocks of concrete flats wait half-completed, scores of cranes stand abandoned and the area remains desolate.

In some villages where damage had been only slight, maverick local businessmen claimed billions of pounds of aid, with which they demolished entire streets to replace them with unfinished high-rise developments or motorways in an act of urban "systemisation" reminiscent

of Ceausescu in Romania. Many of the buildings destroyed were in need of only little repair. Several were 18th-century and 17th-century houses and replacement by concrete flats has yet to be satisfactorily explained.

In other villages, large funds were claimed for damage which had never occurred. In those villages which suffered most devastation and were most worthy of aid, the cash never materialised. If it did, it was generally available only through the offices of a local speculator. Invariably it was squandered on projects which rarely had much hope of being finished but left their creators with a tidy sum.

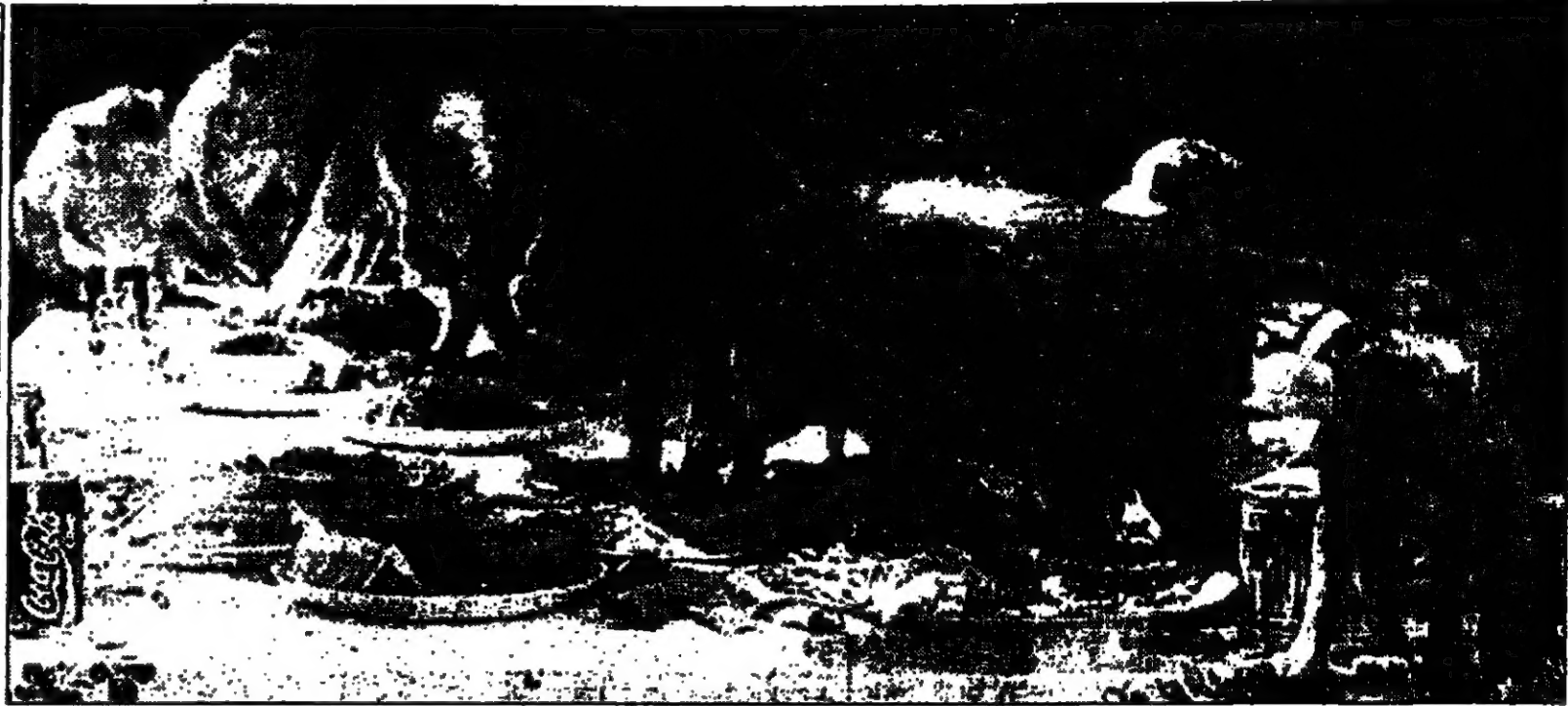
Never in southern Italy's history had so much cash been injected into a single region. Never before has Italy, so often characterised by north-south divide, proved itself so willing to help the impoverished south with material aid.

The project, however, even if well intended, gave rise to these abuses almost immediately. The list of houses needing repair was first placed at 100,000; within two years it

had double this figure. Ten years later the local authorities still face requests for help to house 200,000 families forced since the earthquake to live in prefabricated huts.

In Naples, where the earthquake also caused some damage, funds from the central government have also disappeared. Initially, 20,000 houses were planned to be built to house homeless families after the earthquake, but in 1983 the Communist local government was ousted and replaced by the Christian Democrats, whose links with property speculators are widely criticised throughout Italy. According to the Neapolitan press, the programme was allowed to quietly subside.

Speculators moved in, with or without the help of the local mafia, the Camorra, to spend the money in other ways, and the new houses were forgotten for a few years. When in 1987 questions were raised in Rome about this, 4,000 houses were hurriedly constructed but these, according to the influential Rome paper *la Repubblica*, are now occupied by the Camorra.



Monkey business: hundreds of monkeys which inhabit a shrine in Lopburi, the ancient capital of Thailand's Lopburi province, 90 miles north of Bangkok, feast on a Chinese lunch hosted by a hotel owner who, true to local custom, was thanking the shrine's spirits for his business success

Trouble in paradise as jet seized

FROM NICK CATER ON EASTER ISLAND

THE South Seas have seen nothing like this for years - a jet airliner seized by protesting islanders, its passengers stranded in paradise, and yesterday a midnight meeting on the runway being told: "Because it is the weekend, negotiations have been suspended."

A rumour that the British ambassador to Peru may have

been among the passengers has added to the weekend of drama on the normally placid Easter Island.

The bald facts sound serious: a 707 jet on LanChile flight 033 from Santiago to Tahiti taken over by protesters on Friday during a routine stopover here, and the islanders saying the plane and its 82 passengers are going nowhere unless the airline and the Chilean government rescind a sudden doubling in local air fares.

The reality is more bizarre: the international passengers are staying at LanChile's expense in what passes here for luxury hotels, eating freshly caught fish at every meal and fighting to use one of the island's only two overseas telephone lines, while up to 300 protesters maintain a 24-hour-a-day vigil in a tent city at the occupied airport and negotiate with Santiago by facsimile.

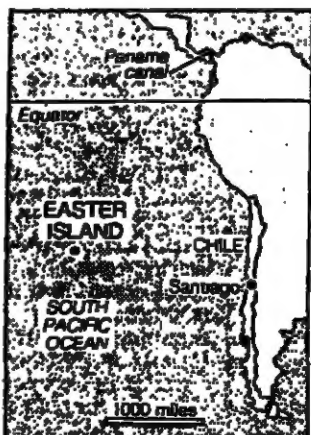
Women appear to run this Ruritanian-style rebellion. Dozens of women, some carrying young children, others pregnant, form the honour guard around the aircraft, and in frenetic Spanish take a leading role in all debates of policy and practice, while simultaneously providing enormous communal bowls of food for those enjoying an almost endless round of airport festivities, with music and dancing until the small hours.

The leader of the protesters is Patricia Rapu Briones, a short, dark woman in her early thirties who sports a dark leather jacket and chairs meetings from the top of the airline with scrupulous impartiality, urging everyone to "stay calm and consider the options."

The argument with LanChile flared last Thursday. The company - the privatised former national airline now 25 per cent owned by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) -

raised prices unilaterally and without warning by 100 per cent. Concessionary fares for islanders were dropped, so a one-way ticket from Easter Island to Santiago went up from \$201 (£101) to \$410. Cargo costs, which are vital for an island thousands of miles from the mainland, where LanChile has a monopoly, are also up by 100 per cent, hitting the import of food, medicines and even building supplies.

The protesters' demands are simple: drop the prices rises and guarantee access for



islanders to the airline in cases of emergency, instead of the 20 concessionary tickets presently offered on each flight.

Inevitably it goes deeper than that - as Easter Island is a dependant of Chile in all senses of the word, for its food exports, economy and tourist trade. Easter Island is typical of the South Pacific, with its poor communications and limited lifelines of planes and boats stop a fragile economy - and the islanders' case is today expected to win support from Tahiti as news of the aircraft seizure spreads.

The protest has wide backing on the island itself. According to Anna Julia Teao, aged 40: "Everyone is

affected by the airline - and everyone is angry. We all need it for family visits or for our food imports. We want a fair deal from LanChile and the plane will not move unless we get an answer."

The Easter Island governor, Cocoba Hey Paos, and other officials were already in Santiago when the aircraft seizure - no one here refers to the word "hijack" - took place. Despite the weekend freeze on negotiations, the governor's team has taken up the islanders' demands and already LanChile seems to be weakening.

An offer to suspend the price rises if the aircraft was freed has been rejected; while a second offer - to take four additional island representatives to Santiago for talks - also got short shrift at the midnight tarmac meeting. The protesters insist that the government must guarantee any agreement made by LanChile, something the interior ministry has so far resolutely refused to do.

But as the protesters' leader warned the meeting yesterday: "In the Santiago press they are calling us extremists and terrorists, and there is talk of the army being sent in to restore order - we have much to think about."

Despite the LanChile-financed field day for hoteliers there is deep concern that this one incident could have substantial impact on the vital tourist trade. Another hundred or more would-be foreign travellers for the thrice-weekly flight already queuing up. Although such a confrontation would undoubtedly have been severely dealt with by now under the tough former Pinochet regime, the new democracy under President Aylwin is taking a hands-off attitude, declaring that the matter is solely for the airline and the people of the island themselves.

Scores are rescued in Sydney blaze

Sydney - Rescuers in boats and helicopters japed sightseers and residents trapped by fires which yesterday engulfed wooded parkland around the city's inner harbour (Robert Cockburn writes).

Residents were evacuated from the northern Balgowlah Heights suburb as fires, the closest-ever to the city, threatened properties and cut off cliff walkers and some 150 sunbathers on beaches below. Emergency vessels based down beaches as people swam to nearby boats. A helicopter crew filming the blaze plucked five people to safety. Ash and smoke blew over Sydney as strong winds fanned the fires. In the tinder-dry countryside, farmers lost crops and animals in extensive bush fires last week.

Clashes kill 300

Columbo - Nearly 300 people were killed in five days of fighting between government troops and Tamil rebels in Sri Lanka's northeast region, military sources said. President Premadasa, meanwhile, visited government-held areas in the Jaffna peninsula. (AFP)

Ships intercepted

Windhoek - Namibian authorities fired shots and seized six Spanish vessels fishing illegally in the country's territorial waters, Gert Hanekom, the fisheries minister, said. He did not know of any casualties but said the vessels were now on their way to Walvis Bay with armed Namibian soldiers on board. (AFP)

Aids campaign

Harare - President Mugabe launched a week of national Aids awareness, warning that the disease threatens Zimbabwe's future. Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital reported that blood donations in the first half of 1990 showed that over 15 per cent of urban adults tested were HIV positive. (Reuters)

Surrender offer

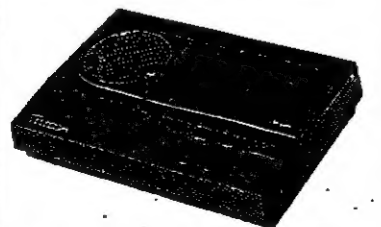
Bogotá - The Medellín cocaine cartel leader, Pablo Escobar, is among up to 300 drug traffickers that have offered to surrender to the authorities if they are given special judicial treatment, according to Diego Montaña Cuellar, a political leader. (AP)

TV crew missing

Lima - Four members of a French television crew were missing, feared drowned, at the weekend after rafting on which they were riding capsize in rapids in Peru's treacherous Apurimac river, police said. Five others swam to safety. (Reuters)



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WHO DOES MORE TO ADAPT THEIR

It is in the area of the rescue and repair of historic buildings in eastern Europe that the British can offer a real lead. Recently, an official British House and Tourism will off practice, RIBA, is demonstrating eastern Europe that should gladden the hearts of work-stalled architects in the UK. There is enormous interest and enthusiasm for younger British design talents in Japan. One architect, Mr David Chipperfield, has just completed three important projects in Japan: the Gotoh Museum in the Chiba Prefecture of Tokyo, the headquarters in Okayama of the Matsumoto Group, and a design store in Tokyo. Mr Nigel Coates, an amusing and radical designer, has found an outlet for his design fantasies in night clubs and restaurants in Tokyo. The high regard which British architects and designers receive abroad makes architecture and design a potential export leader.

There is another area where architects have a great deal to offer: some members of the profession have been in the vanguard when it comes to green issues and the design of "sustainable" environments. Research and development of architectural ideas concerned with energy saving and production are well advanced. The work of a body such as the National Energy Foundation or the Milton Keynes Development Corporation deserves to be broadcast more widely.

For the time being it looks as though the best of British architectural thinking is for export, but it is to be hoped that recent important decisions about infrastructure in London will involve the design professions at an early stage.

In view of the growth the London Docklands Enterprise Zone and the architectural workload figures recently issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects show a sharp fall, and Department of the Environment figures showed an 18 per cent fall in total construction orders.

architectural thinking is for export, but it is to be hoped that recent important decisions about infrastructure in London will involve the design professions at an early stage.

There has been a fall of some 25 per cent in inquiries to the RIBA's clients advisory service and when it comes to small works, which are the serious bread and butter for much of the profession, the decline has been as much as 35 per cent during the first six months of 1990.

There is also the added difficulty for architects caused by the relatively recent introduction of the bidding in a competitive market. When market forces really bite there is the danger of architect eating architect as rivals allow bids on jobs to fall below RIBA recommended scales in the anxiety to secure work.

The RIBA and Carmarque Communications now publish quarterly figures called "RIBA Leads" which show that private sector non-housing commissions fell by 23 per cent during the second quarter of 1990 and housing commissions fell by the same amount.

Forecasts show that the office market is likely to fall an additional 20 per cent in the next twelve months and a 15 per cent drop in the industrial sector. Demand for new houses is expected to drop by some 15 per cent in the same period.

Geographically the recession appears to be spreading from the South East to the Midlands and the North although Scotland continues to be healthy with an increase in workloads of 22 per cent in the second quarter.

This is probably due to a more global approach to business in Scotland where partnerships between the public and private sector seem to be more common and successful than in other regions.

The architectural profession is always the first to suffer when recession hits the property and construction industry and current fears about the future seem justified. Barclays Bank has designed the new underground railway system and in Bordeaux he is planning a Business Centre. Mr James Stirling has plenty of work in Germany and is extending the Brexa art gallery in Milan. In Lyons there are plans drawn up by Fairhurst of London and Manchester for a 250m business park, in collaboration with the recent property explosion made architects more aware of the need to absorb up to date business and management techniques.

New markets for skilled architects are opening up. The architectural market has become global and the potential for designers in the recovery and redevelopment of eastern Europe is enormous.

The best British architectural firms have a good competitive edge in Europe. Design skills and originality have exported well to Europe and Japan. Sir Norman Foster, famous for his Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Headquarters in Hong Kong and soon to be more famous in the UK for his splendid new Stansted Airport, is busy in Japan and Europe.

As his "Mediatheque" - new kind of media centre - nears completion in Nimes he has been invited to make a new master plan for the whole city. In Nimes he has designed the new underground railway system and in Bordeaux he is planning a Business Centre. Mr James Stirling has plenty of work in Germany and is extending the Brexa art gallery in Milan. In Lyons there are plans drawn up by Fairhurst of London and Manchester for a 250m business park, in collaboration with the recent property explosion made architects more aware of the need to absorb up to date business and management techniques.

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and private sector seem to be more common and successful than in other regions.

The architectural profession is always the first to suffer property development is clearly serious. The inability of County Hall Development Group to raise the finance for the redevelopment of London's County Hall on a prominent Thames-side site is only one highly visible sign of the loss of confidence in the over-supplied London office market.

The high cost of building labour costs (annual growth some 9.5 per cent according to Barclays) and increasing costs of overheads affects architects as well as the developers. The recent lowering of interest rates is expected to be of modest help in developers but is unlikely to lift the clouds of gloom descending over architects' offices.

Although times are changing rapidly for the worse, the combination of a competitive climate and a rapidly growing workload which emerged during the recent property explosion made architects more aware of the need to absorb up to date business and management techniques.

New markets for skilled architects are opening up. The architectural market has become global and the potential for designers in the recovery and redevelopment of eastern Europe is enormous.

The best British architectural firms have a good competitive edge in Europe. Design skills and originality have exported well to Europe and Japan. Sir Norman Foster, famous for his Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Headquarters in Hong Kong and soon to be more famous in the UK for his splendid new Stansted Airport, is busy in Japan and Europe.

As his "Mediatheque" - new kind of media centre - nears completion in Nimes he has been invited to make a new master plan for the whole city. In Nimes he has designed the new underground railway system and in Bordeaux he is planning a Business Centre. Mr James Stirling has plenty of work in Germany and is extending the Brexa art gallery in Milan. In Lyons there are plans drawn up by Fairhurst of London and Manchester for a 250m business park, in collaboration with the recent property explosion made architects more aware of the need to absorb up to date business and management techniques.

Forecasts show that the office market is likely to fall an additional 20 per cent in the next twelve months and a 15

realising the long term potential of the large market.

In the eastern sector of Berlin a prominent British firm, Thorpe Trent is working on a 300,000sqm business park. Towns of British architects are now visiting Prague helped by the Czech architect Mr Jan Kaplicky of Future Systems who has long been exiled in the UK. In the next few months Mr Richard Rogers, Mr Terry Farrell, Mr Nicholas Grimshaw and Mr James Stirling will have the chance to see one of Europe's finest surviving Baroque cities.

The Robert Group is working on two hotels, The English Court and the Rossiya in Moscow and on two large commercial developments in Budapest and the eastern sector of unified Berlin. The hotel project in Moscow is in an historic building overlooking Red Square and will provide visiting businessmen with a club-like atmosphere and residential accommodation.

It is in the area of the rescue and repair of historic buildings in eastern Europe that the British can offer a real lead. Recently, an official British delegation led by Mr John Harris visited Czechoslovakia to advise on the future of the great heritage of country

houses and castles in that country. There is scope for considerable business applying some of the lessons that have been learned in the struggle to keep and repair historic buildings in Britain.

Hotels and tourism will offer enormous opportunities. An important British architectural practice, RIBA, is demonstrating the end of the cold war by designing a large golf and country club on the river in Moscow.

Another British firm Jostice Architects has taken the imaginative step of exchanging staff with a Hungarian practice to learn the ropes in their respective countries.

Chiba Prefecture of Tokyo, the headquarters in Okayama of the Matsumoto Group, and a design store in Tokyo. Mr Nigel Coates, an amusing and radical designer, has found an outlet for his design fantasies in night clubs and restaurants in Tokyo. The high regard which British architects and designers receive abroad makes architecture and design a potential export leader.

There is another area where architects have a great deal to offer: some members of the profession have been in the vanguard when it comes to green issues and the design of "sustainable" environments. Research and development of architectural ideas concerned with energy saving and production are well advanced. The work of a body such as the National Energy Foundation or the Milton Keynes Development Corporation deserves to be broadcast more widely.

For the time being it looks as though the best of British architectural thinking is for export, but it is to be hoped that recent important decisions about infrastructure in London will involve the design professions at an early stage.

In view of the growth the London Docklands Enterprise Zone and the architectural workload figures recently issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects show a sharp fall, and Department of the Environment figures showed an 18 per cent fall in total construction orders.

There has been a fall of some 25 per cent in inquiries to the RIBA's clients advisory service and when it comes to small works, which are the serious bread and butter for much of the profession, the decline has been as much as 35 per cent during the first six months of 1990.

There is also the added difficulty for architects caused by the relatively recent introduction of fee bidding in a competitive market. When market forces really bite there is the danger of architect eating architect as rivals allow bids on jobs to fall below RIBA recommended scales in the anxiety to secure work.

The RIBA and Carmarque Communications now publish quarterly figures called "RIBA Leads" which show that private sector non-housing commissions fell by 23 per cent during the second quarter of 1990 and housing commissions fell by the same amount.

Forecasts show that the office market is likely to fall an additional 20 per cent in the next twelve months and a 15 per cent drop in the industrial sector. Demand for new houses is expected to drop by some 15 per cent in the same period.

Geographically the recession appears to be spreading from the South East to the Midlands and the North although Scotland continues to be healthy with an increase in workloads of 22 per cent in the second quarter.

This is probably due to a more global approach to business in Scotland where partnerships between the public and private sector seem to be more common and successful than in other regions.

The architectural profession is always the first to suffer when recession hits the property and construction industry and current fears about the future seem justified. Barclays Bank has designed the new underground railway system and in Bordeaux he is planning a Business Centre. Mr James Stirling has plenty of work in Germany and is extending the Brexa art gallery in Milan. In Lyons there are plans drawn up by Fairhurst of London and Manchester for a 250m business park, in collaboration with the recent property explosion made architects more aware of the need to absorb up to date business and management techniques.

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The best British architectural

An outside interest beyond gloating

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Amiens. Even the French government approves of British architects. Mr Rock Townsend and Mr Robert Macdonald were singled out in a recent French housing ministry competition to design an area of Paris public housing.

In Frankfurt British developers MEPC are planning a major office development using British architects Sidell Gibson. Spain offers enormous opportunities - 30 large retail schemes are in the pipeline. At Seville's Expo '92 the British pavilion by Mr Nicholas Grimshaw looks as though it will be the most exciting on the site.

Eastern Europe has its problems for younger British firms - language, bureaucracy and funding to name but three - but many architectural practices are approaching the challenge in highly enterprising ways, realising the long term potential of the large market.

In the eastern sector of Berlin a prominent British firm, Thorpe Trent is working on a 300,000sqm business park. Towns of British architects

Silent receiver

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Loss of trust

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Pens that put the knife in

Richard Mullen

A sudden plunge from power, particularly when erstwhile friends provide the fatal push, has long been a favourite theme in literature. It unites two strong emotions: jealousy of the great and dramatists have portrayed both the plight of the leader and the swirling emotions of the followers as they perceive a political push.

Shakespeare gave a classic account of the types of conspirators who pull down their leader: the envious Cassius — "such men as he never at heart's ease whilst they behold a greater than themselves" — and the idealistic Brutus, who believes that Caesar's pre-eminence threatens the state. Almost every leader has had a Cassius, but a sitting prime minister can fall only when enough MPs follow Brutus's example and unhesitatingly desert to save the country, the party or themselves.

Shakespeare's images of political betrayal are embedded in the English mind. In 1830, the Duke of Wellington was forced to resign as prime minister when he was too outspoken in his opposition to the end of the day, electoral reform. The final blow came when three prominent cabinet ministers told him it was time to go.

Sir Robert Walpole is usually seen as the first prime minister. None of his successors has achieved either his longevity in office or the almost unanimous tirades of the literary celebrities of his time. The greatest of them, Samuel Johnson, provides the best semi-fictional account of a leader slowly being deserted by his friends. This was in 1742, when it was illegal to publish debates, and some people were therefore obliged to read eloquent speeches by the main participants. These splendid orations were in fact written by Johnson in his garret in Exeter Street.

Horace Walpole, the most celebrated letter writer in the language, wryly observed how his father's house overflowed with treacherous friends protesting their loyalty. Charles Hanbury Williams, a member of Walpole's government and a minor poet, saw the plot in lines that could be repeated by later victims:

*But how will Walpole justify his fate?
He trusted... till it was too late.
...Trusted to One he never could think true,
And perished by a villain that he knew.*

That particularly English combination, the politician-novelist, from Disraeli to Jeffrey Archer, has usually found it more delightful to portray the making of a prime minister than the unmaking. Disraeli did provide one superb account of a prime minister's destruction by his own party, in his biography of Lord George Bentinck, with whom he led the Tory revolt against Sir Robert Peel's decision to repeal

the Corn Laws. Years later, in his novel, *Endymion*, Disraeli used his experience as the leader of a political revolt and as a successful prime minister to give some good advice: "Statesmen in high places are not always so well acquainted with the changes and gradations of opinion in political parties... We hardly mark the growth of the tree we see every day."

The opening shot in Peel's fall made a controversial re-appearance in George Meredith's *Diana of the Crossways* 40 years later. Diana is paid by the most important editor in London for the first news that Peel has told the cabinet of his decision to abandon the Corn Laws. Informed readers immediately identified the society figure and author, Caroline Norton, as the model for Diana. Later editions of the book carried the notice that "*Diana of the Crossways* is to be read as fiction."

Those involved in a political upset are apt to think that only the greatest of authors could depict their suffering. When Asquith was forced from Downing Street during the first world war one loyalist sighed: "It would take a combination of Meredith, Browning and Henry James to give you the story." Undoubtedly the events of the last week will feature not only in memoirs but in the fiction of the future.

Indeed, one participant has already drawn a memorable portrait of an ambitious MP conspiring against a sitting prime minister. In *Vote to Kill*, Douglas Hurd has a man of "second-rate mind" who storms about the country making speeches and "using his gifts to deceive and destroy" his own leader. Future historians may be disappointed to learn that the novel was published in 1975.

Novelists who want to see how to handle the conflicting emotions of the ultimate political crisis can find no better guide than Anthony Trollope. In *Phineas Finn*, he depicts the misery of a junior minister whose conscience reluctantly compels him to bring down a prime minister who has been good to him.

In *The Prime Minister*, Trollope shows the dejection of a fallen leader driven to resignation after some of his party desert him. "The violent deposition of a Prime Minister," says Trollope, "is always a reasonable occasion."

This defeat comes after Sir Timothy Becaw explains in the Commons "how it came to pass that he found himself bound to leave the Ministry... [and] to say some very heavy things against his late chief." However, a more forthright colleague eulogises the defeated prime minister in words that have found many echoes this last week: "History will give you credit for patriotism, patience and courage. No man could have done it better than you did."

Richard Mullen is the author of *Anthony Trollope: A Victorian in His World* (Duckworth).

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

The journalists' church of St Bride's in Fleet Street should hold an additional harvest thanksgiving service this week, for media people to offer gratitude for the windfall of the Tory leadership crisis.

What a bonanza! "Potato!" as Spaniards exclaim — referring to a Bolivian mountain composed entirely of silver. This yellow tide there will be turkey galore for everyone remotely associated with the gathering and purveying of news, while deposits are already lodged for winter breaks in the Caribbean.

If a leadership crisis did not exist, it would now be necessary to invent one. Maybe we did. To each journalist's child a train-set this Christmas; while those of us without children now move our cats on to a diet of pure Whiskas with rabbit.

Can we spin it out to a third ballot, do you think? Three more days of views, opinion polls and comment? Three more days of rumour and gossip?

"I've got some good stuff from the Major camp," I heard one lobby correspondent greet another in a Westminster corridor last week. "discreetly rubbishing Hurd. I'm getting back to the Hurd camp for something to balance it. discreetly rubbishing Major. Should make a nice little piece."

In the predatory pack that we media folk constitute, these, the lobby correspondents, are the big players, the lurchers, condescend and Cape hunting dogs of the team. If some great political beast seems to be limping or breathing hard, these are the ones who first dart in for an exploratory peck, a lunge, snarl or nip of the leg, while the rest of us hover and chatter at a safe distance, watching.

Should the beast then stumble, or should the rest of its herd not gather to protect it, the lesser dogs move in. Mongrels from the tabloids, jackals from the Sundays, pedigrees from the quality magazines — dipped, nervous and always beautifully combed — circle around, converging. From the air above, magpies from the diary columns squeak and dive.

The beast is down and bellowing. The lurchers are in there, tearing flesh. Above, the

vultures flap and wheel. In this, the last stage of the kill, the beast's fellow-beasts have retreated entirely, trampling her with their own hooves as they gallop over the skyline in a cloud of dust.

And now ground and sky is thick with scavengers. Crows from the air, rans from the undergrowth, every kind of insect, even the small, defenceless ones, know it is safe to claim a morsel. Some of the front-line predators are greedy, turning round to snap angrily at lesser tormentors trying to steal a share of the action.

Others are bigger-hearted. One such, remembering my own Christmas, handed me a South African radio interview the other day. "Here," he said, giving me a Johannesburg telephone number, "have this. Leadership crisis. You can reverse the charges." I made a quick check, before dialling on the exchange rate for the rand against the pound sterling.

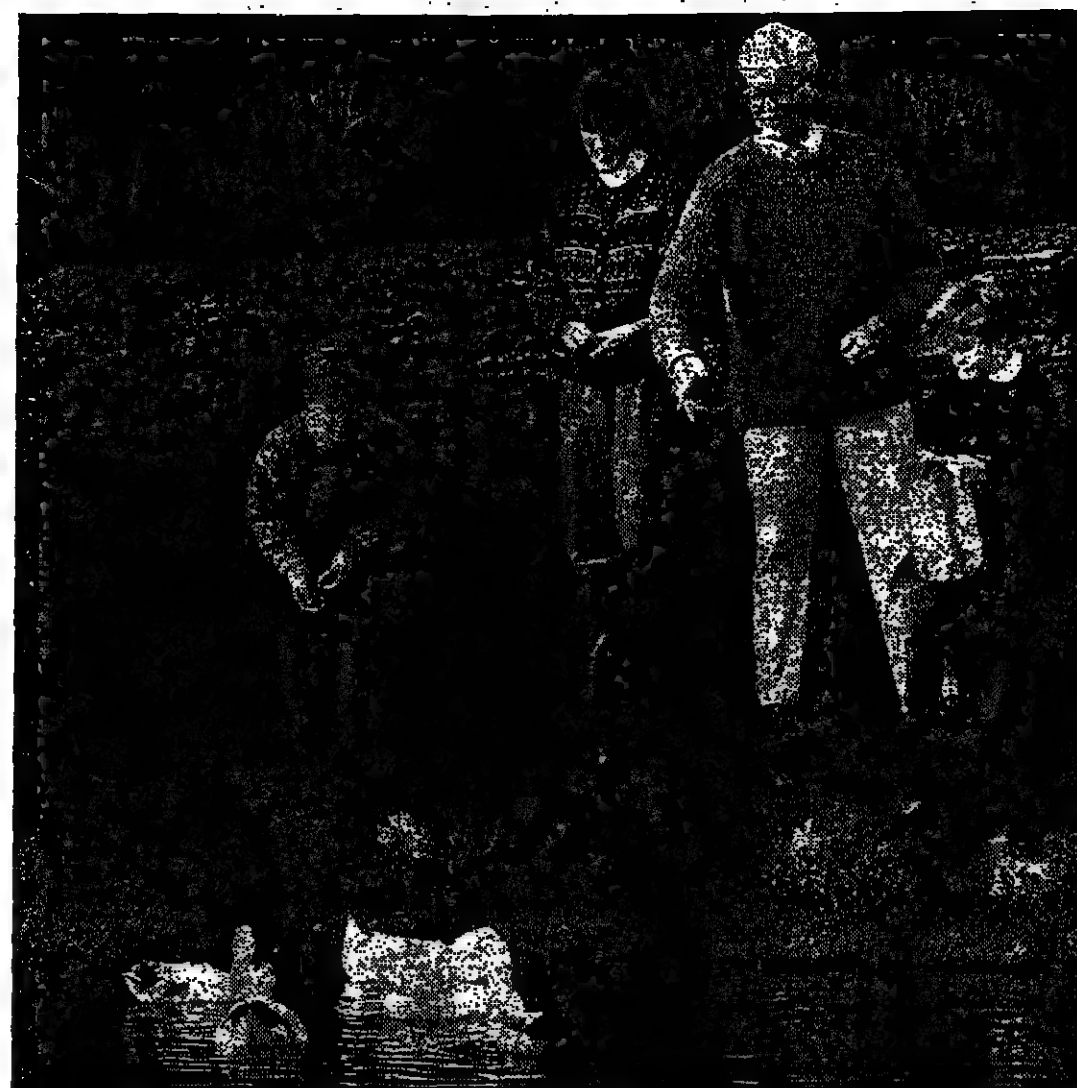
For I am part of the second wave, as much scavenger as predator. A sort of rook. Preying my glistering black plumage, I am conveyed in taxis from radio station to television studio to radio station.... Microphone on? Red light. Cue? Green light. And we're away with our profound thoughts.

"Mrs Thatcher is in deep trouble." How deep? "Very deep." Terminate? "Possibly." Green light off £20 plus VAT. "Ping" goes the cash register. "Tact!" Off to the TV studio. Camera rolling? "Mrs Thatcher is in deep trouble." Ping! £50 plus VAT. Radio down-the-line telephone interview? Maybe; what time? 7.30am? Do you pay? Ah, yes, well, I do have a phone by the bed. Give me a ring beforehand to wake me up, would you?

7.30. Ring, ring. "Hello? What sort of man is Mr Major? Quiet, classless, blah, blah... Heseline? Showy, presidential, blah, blah, vote-winner, blah... Hurd? Safe pair of hands, assured, blah, blah, establishment candidate, blah... Who do I think will win? Who knows? Ping! £15 plus VAT. Roll over and go back to sleep. Lord, send us a new Tory leader, but not just yet.

Douglas Hurd, talking to Simon Jenkins, denies that he is a Tory grandee and asserts that his handling of crises in previous jobs best equips him for the leadership

Cool hands in the kitchen



Hurd the countryman relaxes with his family at the weekend. Downing Street seems a world away, but 'you see a beckoning finger, and you think all right, let's go where it beckons'

Oh give the vote to Baresithere. Give it to village fêtes and autumn leaves, to damp Cotswold stone and muddy churches, to a novel by the fire and a slice of jam sponge. Give it to honest England, and Douglas Hurd would win by a mile. The up-and-coming Majorities in their suburban lounges may deride him as the Duke of Omnium. But he is no grandee. He is of Frankley, a village in the Cotswolds, and he is a man who has been through the fire.

From his Oxfordshire redoubt last weekend, Mr Hurd was fighting from behind. Michael Heseltine had the rebels and the floating left. John Major had emerged as the Great Queen's youthful torch-bearer into the next generation. But Mr Hurd offers the old-time religion, highly regarded in the Tory party before it was seized by faction, coup and counter-coup qualities of party unity, common sense and experience in office.

Hold Mr Hurd upside down and shake him, squeeze him, goad him, but you will not get from him a murmur of criticism of his rivals, and certainly not of Mr Major. He would be the despair of an American primary organiser. Of Michael Heseltine, he permits himself the reflection that, "There is a clear feeling of outrage among active supporters at the way the prime minister had to leave office. I can see why Michael, after his open letter, had to run but I think it does make it more difficult for him."

Mr Heseltine had been lucky. "He has been separate from government during a period when government has become unpopular. He has been able to go about the country and be identified as an alternative prime minister. He has been free as air."

As for John Major, who now stands between Mr Hurd and the prize, a sledgehammer could not drive a wedge between them. "We have talked to each other in recent weeks just about every day, sometimes several times. We like each other. Ministers running against each other can't intelligently start tearing up policy."

And yet the right wing has gone to Mr Major. How could so crafty a player of the great game as Mr Hurd allow this to happen? "It may be because he is Chancellor and therefore guardian of the Treasury money, though I would not be any less careful of sound money. There may be a feeling that there is a difference in our views on Europe, though I don't think that is true. And there may be a touch of inverted snobbery."

Was there here perhaps, drifting in the Oxfordshire gloaming, the faintest whiff of edge? What of the exploitation among his rivals of the "B-word"? (No parent with political hopes for his son should ever again scar him with the curse of Eton.) On this Mr Hurd fights a weary rearguard action. "We are surely closer to a classless society than this. The grandees have left politics and gone back to their country houses. The idea that the Tory party could possibly return to the days when everybody was related to the Duke of Devonshire is unreal. Yet some people talk as if, next to the European Commission, that was the greatest danger threatening our country."

"Yes, my father was an MP, and that brought politics into the house. Lloyd George patted me on the head and I gave a bouquet to Lady Baldwin in Devizes town hall. But, that someone from a middle-class background who managed to get a scholarship to Eton is guilty of grandeurism is completely phoney."

The searing, maturing experience in Mr Hurd's background is not school but Downing Street under Ted Heath, graphically related in his memoir, *An End to Promises*. "At the end of that

period, we were close to despair. We saw a prime minister of great energy and determination completely frustrated by a combination of inflation and trade union power. There was a feeling that even with a big government majority and a powerful prime minister, you just couldn't run the country."

"Mrs Thatcher has told us that you can run the country. She benefited from the first experiment, from such things as the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. But she and Norman Tebbit learned to do it right." Those years in Mr Heath's office — "not betrayal of policy, just events going bang, bang, bang and shaking the policy into a series of makeshifts" — followed by the punishing portfolios of Northern Ireland, Home Office and Foreign Office, give Mr Hurd what he clearly regards as his prime qualification for the leadership, the experience of heat in the kitchen, the calm in a crisis, the safe pair of hands.

People are wrong to think that a prime minister's time is spent at summits or dealing with the crisis of the moment. "There's a state visit, or the Queen to see, bishops to appoint or questions in the House, and none of that can be postponed. You have to learn under great pressure to switch your mind from something that is dominating your life to something you've just got to do. I have learned how to do that."

In all my jobs, the seven o'clock news could bring disaster. You come to recognise your private secretary threading his way towards you with a message. You learn to brace yourself to bad news. A bombed police station or a prison riot."

At the end of any great political era, little sense is gained by picking over a politician's old policies. The successful statesman (including Mrs Thatcher) is a political chameleon. Mr Hurd was trained as a

diplomat, and mainstream is the best description of his speeches and writings. There are a few signposts in the mist. He was an activist at the Northern Ireland Office, piecing together the Anglo-Irish initiative, a determined Home Secretary, perhaps more liberal in penal policy than in such liberal causes as official secrecy or broadcasting. A more significant sign of the times is that, when questioned, he protests liberalism.

"Thatcherism is not Tutankhamun's tomb, that you have to seal up and guard. It's an investment. Take what has been achieved and go on from there."

rather than toughness. He is quick to point out that "none of the leadership candidates is in favour of hanging."

And the poll tax? Was it not time to admit a ghastly mistake? The corpse is still too warm for straight answers on that; Mr Hurd took on the look of a person asked why his jumble sale had unaccountably been referred to the fraud squad. "It looked appalling. Whether it could have been devised in a way that made it acceptable, I don't know. The principle still looks appalling. But the working out simply wasn't accepted as fair."

Is he completely opposed to a property tax of any sort? "I don't accept your premise — I don't yet accept your premise — that the cupboard of improvement is bare. Having got where we are, it is not possible in this parliament to devise a new system. We cannot

tear it up... in this parliament."

What of the issue that Mrs Thatcher has already allowed as the Great Mistake, the reduction of interest rates and the "Demomark inflation" of 1988-89? Does he too think this was an error? "Retrospectively it clearly was a mistake, yes. The counter-measures have been extraordinarily slow to work." Ask him about the reason for the mistake, and Mr Hurd falls back on the formula familiar to students of Britain's European policy this past year, that the prime minister herself accepted the Madrid conditions for ERM entry.

Mr Hurd, in the eyes of the Thatcherites, remains vulnerable to the charge of being a creature of the Eurocrats, prisoner of a Foreign Office that did so little to sustain Mrs Thatcher in hours of need. Where does he stand on those twin peaks of European policy, sovereignty and subsidiarity, on the propriety of rendering to Brussels only what needs to be rendered into Brussels?

"There will be shifts of sovereignty but only in specific areas which I consider defensible. The Community should lead as a general trade negotiator, though it is making a mess of it now. The prime minister's indignation at that was one of the occasions on which she was entirely justified. She was right both tactically and in substance."

"But there must be basic areas of national sovereignty. Peace and war; law and order; foreign policy; fiscal policy. You can cooperate, but these are not matters for Community competence. Our resistance was entirely justified in the case of the Social Charter. The others all sign up but with their fingers crossed. They sign because the practicalities are two or three years away and someone may bail them out. It must be right to say this is not sensible. We are not going along with it. We are going to have those 'Britain Isolated' headlines."

"No case has been made for three current pressures from Brussels: for the extension of Community competence, for the extension of qualified majority voting (under the Single European Act) or for the extension of legislative powers of the European parliament. I do not believe in the European place that there is something inalienable about European integration."

No candidate can escape easily from the shadow of the past decade. As against Heseltine is how every move, every statement will be judged. Is Mr Hurd a consolidator, a stabiliser of the revolution? Is the ark of the covenant safe in his hands, or will it soon be tossed by the wayside, as the believes Mr Heseltine intends?

The reply is diplomatic. "Thatcherism is not Tutankhamun's tomb, which you've got to seal up and guard. It has to be fructified. It's an investment. Take what has been achieved and go on from there. Thatcherism breaks into different things: privatisation, the extension of individual responsibility, education. But the course is certainly set. I want to keep to it, not change it."

Ask Mr Hurd about errors, mistakes, and he returns uncanonically to those he ascribed to Mr Heath's government. Errors in controlling inflation and the critical importance of political communication. "We have tested, to be adequately persuasive. The argument, for instance, for privatising water was strong. We did it, but ran into more opposition than we expected. There is a big danger in politics at the moment of too much professionalism, of too much attention to nonbilities, to the Commons television performance, too little to the basic, age-old business of putting together a reasoned argument."

None of the candidates would demur from that, or from most of what Mr Hurd says. In such a gauntlet contest, finding areas of disagreement between them is a matter of numbers, not of logic. But Mr Hurd is too shrewd a politician not to know what is at issue. He asks the question of himself. If there is so little between them, "then what the hell is it all about?"

"Politics isn't only about policy. It's about people, their capabilities and their experience. We have a crisis in the party, with an election 18 months away. There is the Chief, and a European problem. In any view, heating Kinnock is not going to be very difficult; he fought his best campaign in 1987. The first thing is to make the party. I think I could do that a bit better. Coming from the central part of the party, I have the qualities to tackle the leadership problems of 1991-92. It's a straight choice between people."

Mr Hurd is that rare politician, what used to be called a rounded man. He is wholly of his world, having spent 16 of the last 20 years at its epicentre. Yet he contrives a novelist's detachment from it. Why on earth does he want this awful job, which seldom leads down a path of happiness and leaves its travellers so often exhausted and bitter?

"It's not a nice job, but it is unique, as Lord Melbourne said. You see a beckoning finger appear and you think all right, let's go where the finger beckons. I do know the job. The work is a very high one. But to go for it was an irrevocable decision."

At exactly the same moment, a week before, Margaret Thatcher was sitting on a similar sofa not far away in the Chilterns, contemplating with pain her possible sacking from the job that Mr Hurd desires. Would he be disappointed if he failed to get it? The answer was his shortest of all. "Yes."

Walters finds another ear

One of the more interesting suggestions about what Mrs Thatcher might do now that she has been unexpected stone on her hands has come from the English-language Soviet news-based in London. "She may like to join Sir Alan Walters, who is working with Boris Yeltsin in Moscow," a spokesman for the paper said yesterday.

Walters, whose influence at Downing Street led to the resignation of Nigel Lawson as Chancellor, has been on an exhaustive tour of Eastern bloc countries offering hope of a new salvation: the free market.

He has worked extensively in Poland and lectured in Prague, so it seemed only natural that Yeltsin, recently elected leader of the Russian Federation and widely regarded as Gorbachev's heir apparent, should turn to him to put flesh on his proposals to reform Russia's sick economy. With many expecting Yeltsin to mount a challenge for the Soviet leadership, Walters could eventually help shape the future of the entire Soviet Union.

Observers in Moscow do not believe Walters will enjoy the same close relationship with Yeltsin that he had with Mrs Thatcher since the Russian president surrounds himself with dozens of advisers. But Walters should not be underestimated. At the height of the controversy about his role at Downing Street he told a meeting in Dallas, Texas, that it was inaccurate to describe him as the former chief economic adviser to Mrs Thatcher. He was,

These are tough times for politicians who lose their jobs, temporarily at least, when the prime minister resigns. Patrick Rock, right-hand man to Chris Patten, the environment secretary, may have more to fear than most. Although Patten and Rock see eye to eye on most subjects, they differ on who should be the next Tory leader. Patten has declared his support for Hurd, while Rock has gone for Heseltine. David Trippier, another DoE minister, is also a Heseltine man, while his colleague Michael Portillo is backing Major.

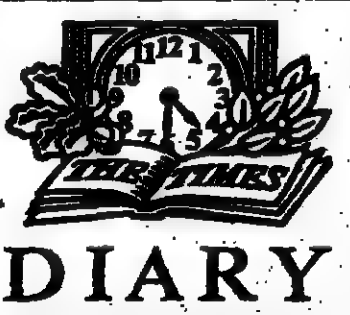
Just write X

John Major's supporters for the leadership will be disappointed to know that their man is the graphologists' choice.

Gloria Hargreaves, author of *The Lower Hand: Handwriting and Personal Relationships*, has analysed the scrawl of all three contenders. Heseltine is given short shrift. "He has a brilliant mind and the ability to recognise essentials and act upon them," says Hargreaves, "but he is somewhat egocentric, moody and restless. The wide space between lines shows he is set apart and fears closeness with others."

Hurd fares better. "A direct, honest, likeable and articulate person who nevertheless plays his cards close to his chest," is the verdict. "A conscientious man who is a diplomat to the fingertips, a good negotiator. Though he appears to be easy to deal with, beware of the iron fist in the velvet glove."

But Major receives the highest plaudits. "An idealistic man of intelligence and ambition who is never satisfied with his own achievements," is Hargreaves' verdict. "He is a man who



the need to prove himself and has uncompromising ideas of right and wrong."

The comparisons may not be entirely fair. While Hargreaves had a sample of a few lines of Heseltine's handwriting, the other two assessments were based on signatures alone, which, as any graphologists will tell you, are often contrived flourishes.

Laying it on the line

While the chief aides of all three leadership candidates have probably offered the same government job to a dozen backbench waverers in an attempt to guarantee their support, at least one MP is leaving none of it. Michael Brown, MP for Brigg and Cleethorpes, a member of the No Turning Back Group and Thatcher supporter in the first round, is so tired of the promises — and answering questions about the cost — that he has left this message on his telephone answering machine:

"Hello, I'm sorry I'm not at home to take your call at the moment. If you are doing an opinion poll for a newspaper you need trouble yourself no further. I am undecided. If you are ringing me, behalf of one of the candidates

I would like to be governor of the Cayman Islands, and I would like to have a baronetcy. But if you have a better offer please leave it after the tone." So far, Brown has not had any offers.

One good turn...

If, driving along the highway, you see an overturned car and you stop to pull three people from the wreckage, you would surely expect some thanks. Not in Los Angeles, it seems. Jim Campbell, a 31-year-old carpenter, performed just such a good Samaritan act — only to be sued by one of the injured passengers, who claims he placed her "in an unsafe place".

She is also suing a policeman, on the grounds that he failed to take adequate measures to warn approaching vehicles. Nor ampingly, Campbell now says he would hesitate before helping were he to come across an accident in the future.

The city already has a "good samaritan" law that protects doctors, nurses and other emergency personnel from lawsuits, and moves are now afoot to extend it.



to cover ordinary citizens. City councillor Joel Wechs says: "If we don't act, we shall have people standing idly by while others die in the streets."

Soon after John Major became Chancellor and David Mellor, now the arts minister, went one Saturday to Chelsea football club, where the manager, Bobby Campbell, introduced them to the team. Major told them: "Listen, fellows, any win bonus you get today is tax-free." Alas, says Campbell, it did not work out like that, "but that makes him my kind of politician."

Stage Irishman

When the actor Michael MacLiammoir died in 1978, Ireland gave him, as befits one of its favourite sons, what amounted to a state funeral. Flags flew at half mast. Shops closed. Both the president and prime minister were there. But now, it is suggested, MacLiammoir was not the quintessential son of Erin everyone took him for, but a Londoner.

A new biography, *The Importance of Being Michael*, written by Michael O'Riordan, an authority on the Irish theatre, claims that MacLiammoir, who acknowledged that his real name was Alfred Williams, was in fact born not in Cork, as his always been maintained, but at 150 Purves Road, Willeston. There seems to be no evidence even that his father was of Irish background, but the book does refer to "enigmatic and contradictory traces of a Spanish family connection".

The finest role MacLiammoir played, it seems, was not Hamlet or Iago but Michael MacLiammoir. You don't have to have been there to have the blarney.

هنا من النجف



POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY

YORKSHIRE'S CRICKET TEST

Reflections on Thatcher's leadership and how the pilot was dropped

may be sent to a fax number -
 L. Y. Miao, Hong Kong



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 25: The Prince Edward, Patron of the Scottish Badminton Union, this afternoon attended the finals of the Carlton Vauxhall Scottish Open Badminton Championships at Meadowbank Sports Centre, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Mrs Eleanor McLoughlin, the Right Hon the Lord Provost).

The Prince Edward this evening attended the Grand Order of Water Rats' Annual Ball at the Grosvenor House, London.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 25: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, London Suzuki Group, this afternoon attended a concert at St John's Smith Square, London SW1. Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S.R. Broch and Miss T.C. Thornton
The engagement is announced between Simon Richard, son of Mr and Mrs M. Broch, of Farnham, Surrey, and Teresa Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs W.R. Thornton, of Chaldon, Surrey.

Mr P.D.G. Chavasse and Dr S.C. Nicholson
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs R.G. Chavasse, of Forestside, Sussex, and Sonia, daughter of Mr and Mrs L.G. Nicholson, of Amersbury, Wiltshire.

Mr N.C. Ellison and Miss H.M. Morgan
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles Ellison and Hilary Myra Morgan, both of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Mr M.T. Flinch and Miss A. MacCaw
The engagement is announced between Michael Thomas, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Thomas Flinch, of Ipsley, Devon, and Amanda, daughter of Commander and Mrs Brian MacCaw, of Chatham, Kent.

Mr J.A. Hasler and Miss J.A. Lee
The engagement is announced between James Alexander, second son of Dr John and Mrs Lindsay Hasler, of Peppard Common, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Joanna Anne, daughter of Mr David and Mrs Margaret Lee, of Sheffield-on-Loddon, Hampshire.

Mr F.W.J. Harvey-Bathurst and Miss A.Z. Wells
The engagement is announced between Frederick, son of Mr and Mrs John Harvey-Bathurst, of Somerby Park, Hampshire, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Sally Wells, of London, and Mrs Donald Warburg, of Zurich.

Captain D.H. Labouchere and Miss C.J. Lawson
The engagement is announced between Captain David Labouchere, son of Mr and Mrs J.P. Labouchere, of North Elmham, Norfolk, and Caroline, daughter of the Hon Mrs Arthur Lawson Johnston, of Odell Manor, Bedfordshire.

Mr F.M.H. Randolph and Miss G.C. Deschamps
The engagement is announced between Fergus Mark Harry, youngest son of the late Peter Randolph, CBE, and of Mrs Peter Randolph, of Denham Village, Buckinghamshire, and Grief Cecil, daughter of Dr and Mrs Mervyn Pol Deschamps, of Torhout, Belgium.

Mr L.C. Robins and Miss F.E.M. MacNab
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Mr Roy Robins, and of Mrs Marjorie Robins, of Colden Common, Hampshire, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F.E.M. MacNab, of London, SW11.

Mr L.D. Simpson and Miss P.J. Gardner
The engagement is announced between Ian Donald, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Simpson, of Wells, Somerset, and Pamela Jane, only daughter of the late Mr Jack Gardner and Mrs Pamela Gardner, of Eastbourne, East Sussex.

Dr A.J. Slater and Miss C.E. Bruce
The engagement is announced between Andrew James, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Slater, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Catherine Helen, daughter of Dr and Mrs W. L. Bruce, of Woodford Green, Essex.

Mr N.F. Wells and Miss L.M. Cook
The engagement is announced between Norman, son of the late Captain W.R. Wells, RN, and of Mrs V.J. Wells, of Bawdsey, Suffolk, and Isabel, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.L. Cook, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Marriages

G.A.P.M. van Hildigh-Pickler and Miss J.E. Smith
The marriage took place at a private ceremony, in Lincoln, on Saturday, November 24, 1990, between George Attila Peter Michael, 27th Baron of Cluj, Rumania, the only son of the late Dr George Henry Hans Peter van Hildigh-Pickler, and Frances Margaret van Hildigh-Pickler, now Thompson, to Jillian Elizabeth Smith, of Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

Mr M. Robertson and Miss M. Peck
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 24, at St Michael and All Angels Church, Loddsworth, of Mr Malcolm Robertson, son of Mr and Mrs Alistair Robertson, and Miss Mary Peck, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Peck. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Joanna Robertson, Lorna and Catriona Robertson, Andrew Robertson, Simon Hughes and Andrew Meek. Mr Simon Keble was best man.

Mr R.H.P. St John Cooper and Miss M.T.A. Anderson
The marriage of Mr Robert St John Cooper, son of Mr and Mrs John St John Cooper, of Hampstead, and Miss Meryl Anderson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Riq Anderson, of Watlington, Suffolk, took place on Saturday, November 24, in St Andrew's Church, Watlington.

Lord Annaly

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Robert, 5th Baron Annaly, will be held at noon on Wednesday, November 28, 1990, at St Clement Danes Church, Strand, WC2.

Nature notes

YOUNG magpies that have not yet got a territory for themselves are roosting in small flocks. The older birds stay in pairs all through the winter, and remain in their territories. In cold weather they store acorns or other food in holes in the ground; while they are digging a hole with their beak, they keep the food concealed in a pouch under their tongue.

Jackdaws move around more in the winter: some come down from the hills, or cross to Ireland; others flock in from the continent. They feed mostly on pasture, strutting rapidly through the grass looking for insects and spiders.

The hooded crows of Scotland and Ireland are very sedentary birds, scarcely ever seen in England, but alone the



now a sprinkling of hooded crows from Scandinavia. With their grey backs and chests, they are quite distinct from the all-black carrion crows - though in fact they are all one species, and the two forms can interbreed.

A few flowers can still be seen, and most of these will survive the winter: white dead-nettle, with its flowers like a dragon's head, groundsel and chickweed.

OBITUARIES

PROFESSOR ROBERT OWEN

Professor Paul Robert Owen, CBE, FRS, emeritus professor of aviation at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, died on November 11 at the age of 70. He was born on January 24, 1920.

ROBERT Owen was noted for his valuable research in the aerodynamics of aircraft and was the first in this country to show that supersonic military aircraft would be practicable. He was an inspiring teacher and an efficient and much respected leader of a research team.

He graduated at Queen Mary College, London, and in 1941 joined the aerodynamics department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, where he was to do some of his most important work. The development of the jet engine meant that the speeds of military aircraft were approaching the speed of sound. This introduced many new difficulties in aerodynamics and Owen's work gave valuable help to the designers of the new jet fighter aircraft. After 1945 he concentrated on problems of supersonic flight.

In 1953 Owen joined Manchester University as reader and director of the fluid motion laboratory and three years later he was appointed professor of mechanics of



fluids and the laboratory became the department of mechanics and fluids. In 1957 he established the honours school of aeronautical engineering and this has continued to grow and flourish. During his time at Manchester he widened his research interests in fluid mechanics to

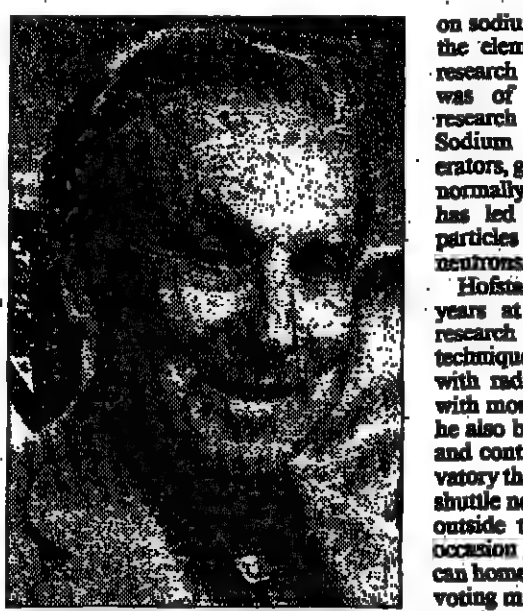
ROBERT HOFSTADTER

Robert Hofstadter, American Nobel prizewinner in physics, died on November 17 aged 75. He was born on February 5, 1915.

ROBERT Hofstadter shared the 1961 Nobel prize with Rudolf Mesnabier of West Germany for his work on determining the precise size and shape of the proton and neutron, the minute fundamental particles that make up the nucleus of the atom. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences also acclaimed him for helping to provide the first "reasonably consistent" picture of the structure of the atomic nucleus.

Hofstadter taught at Stanford University from 1950 to 1985 and was director of the university's high energy physics laboratory from 1967 to 1974. A decade's research led him and colleagues to determine the average radius of the neutron and the proton to be 24 to 32 quadrillionths of an inch. They then directed a beam of electrons from a 220-foot linear accelerator at various nuclear targets. By studying the deflections of the electrons as they bounced off the targets, they obtained what they termed a consistent picture of the nuclei's structure.

Born in New York, Hofstadter attended public schools and New York City College before going on to take a master's degree and a doctorate at Princeton University. He then moved to California to teach and do research at



Stanford. In the second world war he was a physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, where he helped to develop the proximity fuse, a tiny radar set in the nose of an anti-aircraft shell which detonated the shell when it passed close to a target. The fuse was supplied in quantity to British AA batteries where it helped turn the tide in the battle against the German V-1.

Hofstadter always felt his work in 1948

leader of a research team and at the same time continued to pursue his own research interests. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1971. However, his research interests were moving away from aerodynamics into studies of the transport of solid particles by motion of a fluid, especially the movement of sand in deserts under the influence of wind. These studies were of great importance in countries with desert areas and in pursuit of his work he visited many such places both before and after his retirement from his chair in 1984.

With his ability to understand readily the essence of almost any problem and express it concisely he was in great demand as a member of committees. Appointed CBE in 1974, he was chairman of the Aeronautical Research Council from 1971 to 1979 and had served as member and chairman of many of its committees in earlier years. He was convinced that the council and its committees were of great value in promoting progress in aeronautics and he was distressed when the council was disbanded in 1980.

He leaves a widow, Margaret, and two sons and two daughters.

on sodium iodide - a crystal laced with the element thallium that is used in research to detect subatomic particles - was of more significance than the research that led to the Nobel prize. Sodium iodide, used in particle accelerators, gives off light sparks when hit by normally unseen particles. Still in use, it has led to discoveries of subatomic particles even smaller than protons and neutrons.

Hofstadter retired in 1985 after 35 years at Stanford, but he continued research into coronary angiography, a technique for exploring heart functions with radioactive substances instead of with more risky catheters. In retirement he also became interested in astronomy and contributed to a gamma ray observatory that is due to be sent up in a space shuttle next spring. He also had theories outside the world of science. On one occasion he advocated that each American home be provided with an electronic voting machine in order to establish the classical Greek form of democracy in the USA.

He enjoyed skiing, Stanford sports events and jazz. He also spent time on his 800-acre cattle ranch in the tiny northern California town of Flournoy. Hofstadter was a governor of the Israel Institute of Technology and the Weizmann Institute of Science and the author or editor of books and many papers. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, a son and two daughters.

HUGH MacLENNAN

Hugh MacLennan, Canadian novelist, died aged 83. He was born on March 20, 1907.

HUGH MacLennan, who probably did more to help Canadians understand themselves than any writer of his generation, once wrote that he seldom thought of himself as a Canadian until he went to Oxford. The son of a proud Calvinist Highland Scot, he was born in Cape Breton and grew up in Halifax, but for long thought of himself more as "Nova Scotian" than Canadian.

MacLennan was educated at Halifax Academy and in 1928 graduated from Dalhousie university there. He won a Rhodes scholarship in that year "to represent Canada-at-large". He described the next three years, spent at Oriel College, Oxford, as the happiest of his life. He explored Europe on a motor cycle in his vacations and learned German.

After gaining his BA he returned to Halifax but could not get a job owing to the depression. Fortunately he had been a fine scholar, and when Princeton offered him a graduate fellowship he accepted. He gained his PhD in 1935 and in that year became a Latin teacher at Lower Canada College, Montreal. He remained there until 1945. He had written two novels while at Princeton, and both had been accepted by publishers. However, "fortunately" each of them folded mysteriously - "he was subsequently to say, adding that the humility learned thereby did him no harm. But, later, MacLennan's American wife pointed out to him that no "known contemporary fiction was being written in Canada" and suggested he did something about it.

The result was the memorable *Barometer Rising* (1941), one of the finest novels in Canadian literature. Its importance lies in the fact that most other Canadian novelists of that time, who included the popular Mazo de la Roche, got along by ignoring their Canadianness. MacLennan was the first truly Canadian novelist. *Barometer Rising* is set in the Halifax of 1917 at the time of the great munitions explosion in the port, which the author had witnessed as a boy of 10; and which he here employs as a symbol of Canada's emergence into self-awareness and nationhood.

It has been argued that MacLennan never equalled this novel, but while none of its six successors was received with quite such unequivocal enthusiasm he made very considerable advances in them. He gave up "teaching boys who had no wish to learn Latin" in order to write the second, *Two Solitudes* (1945), for the first had put him on the map and had enabled him to get a Guggenheim Award (1943).

Two Solitudes has as its theme the tragic conflict between French and British Canadians. Other novels, such as *The Precipice* (1948) and *Each Man's Son* (1951), examined the legacy of the puritanism which their author had known well in his own father. These books and others did well in German translations, and *Return of the Sphinx* (1967) was popular in Polish. He was translated into 10 other languages. Among his non-fiction books are *Scotchman's Return* and other *Essays* (1960), which appeared in this country, and *The Colour of Canada* (1967), revised 1972. A selection of his essays, *The Other Side of Hugh MacLennan*, was made by Elspeth Cameron and published with great success in 1978.

MacLennan, *Time* magazine once said, would have been much more widely noticed in America if he had made more noise and not "just quietly gone about his business which is to write good, solid novels about Canadians." But his humane and sensible advice to his countrymen to stop apologising for themselves was appreciated where it counted, and it was often influential, too. The most



unforgettable of all his characters is the gentle, smashed-up boxer Archie MacNeil in *Each Man's Son*. *Voices in Time* (1981) is an attempt to be Tolstoyan, which does not quite come off, but there are few panoramic accounts of Canada more easy to read.

MacLennan was awarded the governor-general's medal on five occasions and received a number of honorary degrees. From 1951 he worked at McGill University, Montreal, as a lecturer in English literature, becoming a professor in 1967 and professor emeritus in 1975. He made Montreal his home but to his frustration he never really mastered French and was pessimistic about the relationship between anglophone and francophone Canada. Though translated into French his books never really had a great impact in Quebec.

MacLennan's first wife, Dorothy, died in 1957. Two years later he married the former Frances Warner, who survives him.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAIN P. K. Haddad - Staff of the Admiralty, Naval Staff College, Portsmouth. CAPTAIN M. J. Haddad - Staff of the Admiralty, Naval Staff College, Portsmouth. CAPTAIN M. J. Haddad - Staff of the Admiralty, Naval Staff College, Portsmouth.

The Army
MAJOR GENERAL Sir John Acland, 62, Sir Richard Acland, former MP, 84; Professor Margaret Boden, philosopher and psychologist, 54; Dr Cyril Cusack, former MP, 80; Sir Alan Dalton, former Minister, English Channel, 67; Mr Geoffrey Dinn, former Minister, 72; Sir Sidney Elmore, former Senior Crown Agent, 72; Lord Forde, 82; the Earl of Gowrie, 51; Sir Patrick Graham, former High Court Judge, 51; Mr John Gummer, MP, 51; Mr R.W. Hamilton, former Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, 85; Professor Sir Harry Hinsley, former Master, St John's College, Cambridge, 72; Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon, 65; the Earl of Lovelace, 39; Lord McFadden of Kelvinside, 45; Mr John McVie, rock guitarist, 45; Mr John Moore, MP, 53; Mr A.A.S. Rae, former chairman, Ciba-Geigy, 63; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, 67; Mrs Barbara Switzer, trades unionist, 50; Miss Tina Turner, singer, 52; Mr Des Walker, footballer, 25.

Dinner

The Royal Scottish Corporation
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores, accompanied by the Sheriff and the Lord Provost, attended the 32nd anniversary dinner of the The Royal Scottish Corporation (The Scottish Hospital of Foundation of King Charles II) held on Saturday at the Savoy Hotel. Mr H.R. Stewart Hunter, chairman of the committee of management, presided. The Lord Mayor, Sir William Macpherson of Cluny, QC, and Sir Campbell Adamson also spoke. The Rev Professor Robert Davidson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was among the guests.

Honorary appointments
Major General Colin Edward George Carrington, late Royal Corps of Transport, is appointed Colonel Commandant Royal Corps of Transport, from January 1. Major General Duncan Love Macphail, late Royal Army Medical Corps, is appointed Colonel Commandant Royal Army Medical Corps, from January 1, in succession to Major General Trevor Stuart Hart.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAIN R. S. P. - To RAF. GROUP CAPTAIN R. S. P. - To RAF. GROUP CAPTAIN R. S. P. - To RAF.

Service dinner
The Combined Cavalry "Old Comrades" Association held their annual dinner on Saturday in Hyde Park Barracks. Major R.W. Lane, chairman, presided. Mr Simon Richards, assistant superintendent, Central Royal Parks, was the guest of honour and Inspector John Clarke, Hyde Park Police, was among

University news

Ulster
The University of Ulster has appointed Professor Trevor Arthur Smith, formerly senior vice-principal of Queen Mary University, as vice-chancellor from next October, following the retirement of Sir Derek Birley.

Appointments to chairs
Peter Smith, reader in economics, is to be professor of economics; Timothy Ingold, senior lecturer in social anthropology, is to be professor of social anthropology.

Other appointments
Professor Leslie Clarkson, professor of social history, has been appointed pro-vice-chancellor of the university.

Queen's Belfast
Professor Leslie Clarkson, professor of social history, has been appointed pro-vice-chancellor of the university.

Other appointments
To the chair of general practice: Dr Philip Martin Reilly, senior lecturer in general practice.

Chairs in politics
Dr Robert Eccles, reader in politics, and Dr Elizabeth Marian Meehan, lecturer in politics, Bath University.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess Royal will address the Oxford Union Society at 7.25. Princess Margaret will attend the opening of the Contemporary Visual 1990 exhibition at the Royal College of Art at 7.20 and present the awards.

The Duke of Gloucester, as President of the Cancer Research Campaign, will visit the campaign offices in Nottingham at 3.30; will visit the Department of Clinical Oncology, City Hospital, at 4.35; and attend a reception at City Hall at 6.00.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Chief Patron of the Women Caring Trust, will attend the House of Lords v House of Commons charity swim at the RAC at 8.00.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the RAC, will attend the RAC sprints at 9.30am.

Anniversaries
BIRTHS: William Cowper, poet, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, 1731; George Forster, explorer, Neesseeuben, Poland, 1754; William Armstrong, inventor, Newcastle, 1810; John Alexander Newlands, chemist, London, 1837; Sir Henry Compton, musician, Liverpool, 1849; Sir Aurel Stein, archaeologist, Budapest, 1862.

DEATHS: William Derham, theologian, Stowton, Worcester, 1657; John Elwes, miser, Marcham, Berkshire, 1759; John McAdam, inventor of the road surface of that name, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, 1836; Adam Mickiewicz, poet, Istanbul, 1855; Coventry Patmore, poet, Lynton, Hampshire, 1896.

More than 8,000 people perished and the first Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed in the Great Storm, 1703.

Memorial service
Dom Fabian Cowper An ecumenical service of thanksgiving for the life and ministry of Dom Fabian Cowper was held on Saturday at St James's, Spanish Place. Father Michael Hollings officiated and gave an address. Father Barry Naylor read from the works of St Aedra, Sister Eva Heymann from *A Focus on the Relationship between Self-Development and Service* by Fabian Cowper and the Rev Andrew Henderson read a prayer of thanksgiving. The Rev Beaumont Stevenson

Church news

Appointments
The Rev Michael G. Allen, Vicar, St Michael's, London, will be Vicar, St Michael's, London, from January 1, 1991. The Rev Michael G. Allen, Vicar, St Michael's, London, will be Vicar, St Michael's, London, from January 1, 1991.

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Magistrates' Association

At the council meeting of the Magistrates' Association held at the Royal National Hotel on Thursday, November 22, 1990, Mrs J.D.H. Rose was elected Chairman of Council. Mrs R.E.R. Thomas and Mr J.R. Livesey were elected Deputy.

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In his first interview as education secretary, Kenneth Clarke tells David Tytler of his plain-speaking, no-nonsense plans for education

Tough talk from the new master

Kenneth Clarke, the new education secretary, and the man charged with bringing credibility back to the state education system, conducted a personal opt-out of comprehensive education in the Seventies when he sent his two children to independent schools.

Mr Clarke, a grammar school boy who went on to study law at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, was living in Birmingham at the time, and says that he did not send his children to the local comprehensive because academic standards were so low that the school could muster only between ten and 11 O-levels a year.

"We lived in a middle-class enclave where one of my neighbours was a Labour city councillor who took the same view," he says. "People, even with Marxist principles, agreed with me. The moderates bought a house in Solihull, where there were good schools, and they could say they were remaining true to their principles of using the state system. You either paid through the mortgage or the fees."

Mr Clarke is clear that you do not set about improving standards by attacking the elite. The answer, he says, is to improve the state schools so that parents are happy to send their children to them.

Under his administration there are unlikely to be any major new initiatives, but there will be changes. Mr Clarke says that he hopes local authorities will use the opportunity to opt out of national negotiations to recruit the teaching force best suited to their needs.

"They could, for example, pay for out-of-school activities, a longer school week," he says, "but they have to bear in mind whether they can afford it." It may be, he adds, that the local authorities could find the extra money by having "fewer people paid more; that's the kind of thing they can decide."

He hints, however, that increased resources might be available for education: "I don't mind spending money as long as you get something for it." He is not prepared to find the "indiscernible" £45 million that the unions

believe is necessary to introduce teacher appraisal in all 109 local education authorities. He is, nevertheless, on the verge of overturning John MacGregor's decision that it should only be introduced on a voluntary basis and not made compulsory, as originally envisaged.

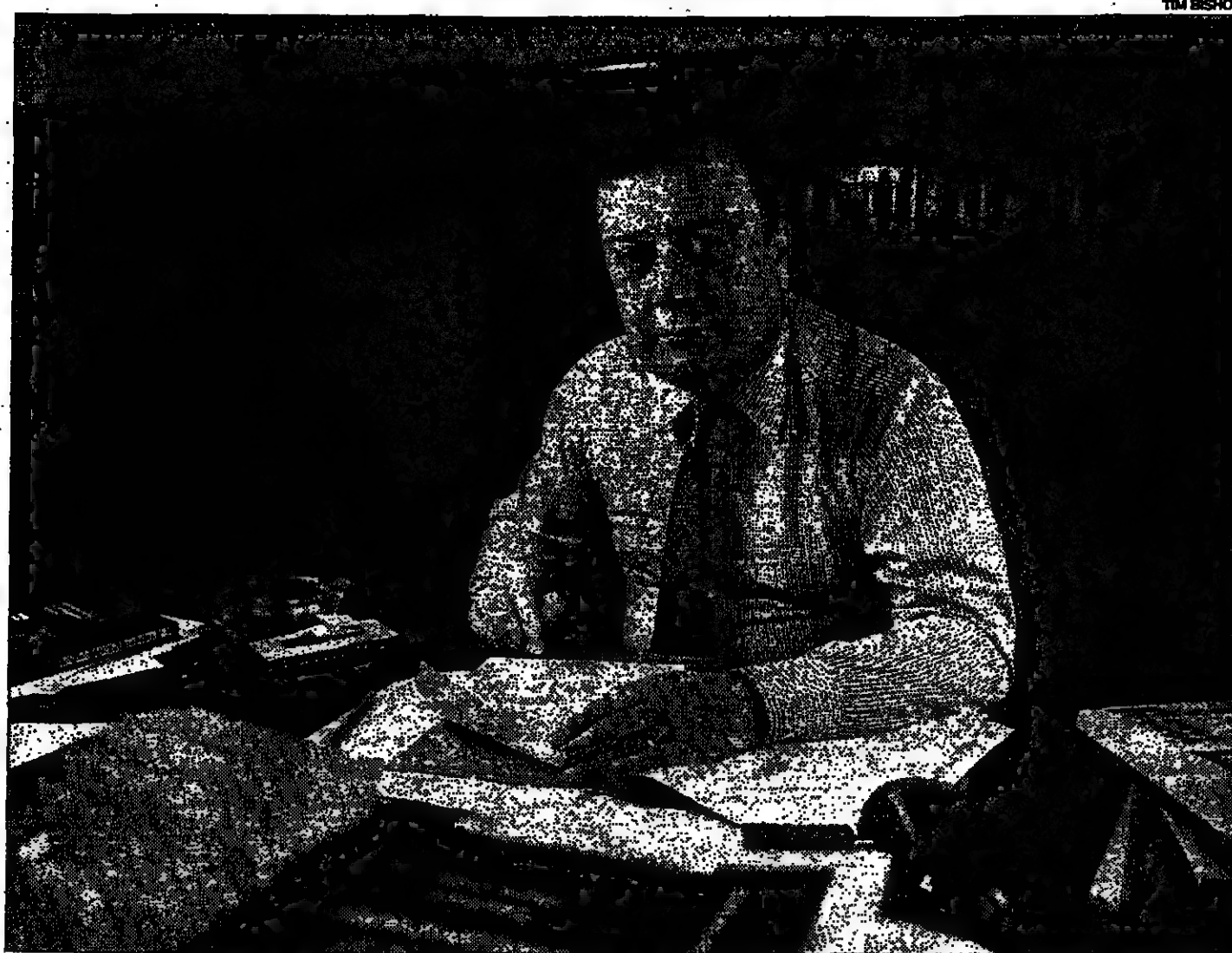
He is looking at teacher assessment "carefully," he says, and adds: "Things have changed since John made his decision, and it is apparent that it is not working on a voluntary basis." At the moment, only a handful of education authorities operate assessment schemes. More local authorities, it is believed, would be more prepared to remove the bad teacher, after an unfavourable report on performance and after all remedial attempts had failed, if all councils were bound by the same rules.

Mr Clarke's school advisers will also find him a tough opponent. The first issue is likely to be with the National Curriculum Council, which was asked by Mr MacGregor to consider which compulsory subjects could be dropped at 14 to allow children to take other GCSE courses in, for example, the three sciences, the classics and economics. Mr MacGregor suggested that they might consider dropping art, music and physical education, while combining other subjects such as history and geography. The request was turned down by the council earlier this month when it said that all pupils should study all ten curriculum subjects up to the age of 16, although it might be possible to combine some and reduce the teaching time in others.

"It is not instantly apparent that they have taken in what has been said," Mr Clarke says. "The curriculum must not become prescriptive and exclude the whole variety of options that people want to exercise."

He says plain speaking, and a no-nonsense approach to unions and the education establishment, will be the hallmarks of his administration.

He told Mrs Thatcher that, unlike her, he did not support the idea of education vouchers and made his opposition public soon



Getting down to business: "I don't mind spending money as long as you get something for it," says the Secretary of State for Education

after he was appointed. "I wanted to get it out of the way."

He claims to have been "amused" when Mrs Thatcher asked him to move from the health department to education, after Mr MacGregor's appointment as Leader of the House to replace Sir Geoffrey Howe. "I told my staff the night before that the

feeling of public unease which they have articulated, but without providing any particular remedies," he says. "We have to reassure the public that we are addressing standards and improving them."

He is derisive of Labour policy, which rests, he says, on nothing other than reversing all the de-

commit himself, but it is clear that he intends to increase the number of schools that choose to opt out of local authority control. The government is disappointed that the number so far stands at only 56.

"The present arrangements are complicated, but that is not the main problem," he says. "The present difficulty is a political one, with schools concerned that, having been allowed to opt out, a Labour government will turn the decision over."

"But there is safety in numbers, and I believe there will be a flood of applications after John MacGregor's decision to allow all schools to opt out. When there are hundreds of them, as I envisage, it will be much more difficult for the Labour party to abandon them."

Mr Clarke is awaiting advice from the School Examinations and Assessment Council (Seac) on how and whether A-levels should be changed to "broaden" sixth-form education, and to encourage more teenagers to stay on in education or training after 16.

He made it clear that he would not change A-levels, but would

look at ways in which other courses, including perhaps a revised AS level, could be offered in schools, colleges or at work.

His initial reaction was not to look too kindly on Seac's proposals that all A-levels should cover "core skills". "This sounds to me about the ability to articulate, be literate and numerate," Mr Clarke says. "I should have thought it was reasonable to expect that all A-level candidates could already do this."

"What we need is good quality education and training, and a wider choice for every pupil, and this need not be based on A-levels. I have the suspicion that many who want changes want to do it on the back of A-levels because of their high standard."

The mention of "core skills" led the new education secretary on to a pet hate: the indiscriminate use of education jargon. "I do not intend to lose the layman's suspicion of jargon," he says. "When I first saw the phrase 'assessment tasks', I thought 'tasks' was a typing error for 'tests'. I propose to go on using the word tests."

Mr Clarke is clear that you do not set about improving standards by attacking the elite. The answer, he says, is to improve the state schools

two cabinet ministers who would not be moved, because of the reforms going through, were John MacGregor and me," he says. Many believe that Mr Clarke has been appointed to present more rugged opposition to Labour, which has made the running in promoting education as the most important issue in the run up to a general election. "There is a

decisions of its opponents, such as returning grant-maintained schools and city technology colleges to local authority control and phasing out the assisted places scheme, which offers government help to less well-off families whose children are accepted for independent education.

After only two weeks in his new job, Mr Clarke is reluctant to

NOTICEBOARD

A question of principal

AS THE Conservatives were fighting it out at Westminster, a second leadership battle was taking place in Wales, where the Thatcher role was played by Sir Aubrey Tromman-Dickinson, the principal of the University of Wales College of Cardiff.

Sir Aubrey was due for his two-year stint as vice-chancellor of the federal university until its court voted by a narrow majority to have Sir Herbert Dwyer, the provost of the College of Medicine, instead. The change was made to give Sir Herbert the honour before his retirement, but the effect has been to deny Sir Aubrey the post in the university's centenary year.

John Wylie, the deputy principal of the college, says: "The structure should only be changed if something happens to a college, such as the Cardiff merger in 1988, but the rota is being changed on a personal matter. That is an improper use of power, and is of doubtful legality."

Swansea is backing Sir Aubrey and Cardiff's senate will discuss the matter on Wednesday. There is even talk of an appeal to the university's chancellor, the Prince of Wales.

A princely pitch

FEW magazines are able to call on the Duke of Edinburgh to give their launch issue a flip, but the new publication for Cambridge alumni, CAM, has done just that. The duke, the university's chancellor and father of two of its alumni, is given pride of place in a first edition that also includes reminiscences by Sir Geoffrey Howe and Dr David Owen.

Beds in the red

KING Edward VI School, Louth, in Lincolnshire, one of the few remaining state boarding schools (boarding fees £1,150 a term), is offering half-price places for outstanding sixth-form candidates to fill its beds.

A big catch

THREE academics from Middlesex polytechnic's business school will fly to the Falklands this week to give a two-week course to help develop the fishing, tourism and dock support industries... and make £30,000 for the polytechnic.

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Further particulars are available from the Personnel Department, PCL, 300 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL, or telephone 071-911 5500 ext 2088 (Answerphone), quoting Ref 201063. The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is 7 December 1990.

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The appointment will be made in Grade 6 of the scales for Administrative, Library and Computer Staff (current minimum £27,015 per annum).

Further particulars are available from the Assistant Director of Administration, Wye College, (University of London), Wye, Nr Ashford, Kent TN25 5AH. Telephone 0233 812401 Ext. 228, Fax 0233 813320.

Letters of application accompanied by a cv and the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made should be addressed to the Principal, Professor J.D. Prescott at the above address to arrive before January 2nd, 1991.

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Application forms to be obtained (written requests only, stamped addressed envelope appreciated) from: The College Secretary, Clare Hall, Hatched Road, Cambridge CB3 9AL.

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For more detailed information or application forms write to: The Chair of English Studies, Department of English, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4L3.

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Drawing up the lines of battle

The battle being fought over the future shape of courses in architecture is becoming increasingly bitter. The dispute, about plans to shorten courses, which has already forced the government into court, is seen as a prototype for similar exchanges in other professions.

Architectural education has been in a state of periodic turmoil for almost a decade, usually over the number of students the profession can support and the number of schools necessary to produce them. There have been divisions at times, even within the professional bodies, on that score.

No sooner has that question apparently been settled, however, than an even more fundamental one has arisen.

John MacGregor, as education secretary, proposed in May that the architects' traditional five-year higher education course be reduced to four years, restructuring it to ensure that the essential content was retained.

Although the architects themselves have insisted that such a change would cause irreparable damage to standards, the higher education funding councils, which were the first bodies to be consulted, have, notably, failed to spring to their aid.

Instead, students on existing courses have been caught up in the dispute after a discovery that the award of a first degree after three years made mandatory grants for later years illegal.

That, in turn, has brought in other professions whose courses are a similar length. Medical degrees at Oxford, Cambridge and Nottingham, and town and country planning courses throughout the country, are now being examined to see whether they also fall foul of the regulations.

The education department has insisted it had no alternative but to withdraw the grants after receiving legal advice, but its later decision to delay the introduction of a permanent new system until after the course review has brought accusations that students have been used to step up pressure in the wider dispute.

The department's reaction has also confirmed the architects' view that they stand as proxy for other professions that will be required to shorten their courses if the MacGregor proposal goes through.

For this year at least, students are being offered bursaries that should compensate for their loss of grants and the payments. The Royal Institute of British Architects (Riba) is challenging the government's ruling in the High Court before Christmas, but any

The Royal Institute of British Architects is fighting cuts in student grants and government plans to trim courses, John O'Leary reports, and there are fears that the threat may spread to other professions



Down but not out: members of a Riba class in action, but will students be the first to suffer cuts?

change would come too late to be implemented before the summer term. The real issue remains the length of courses.

As far back as 1985, in a green paper on higher education, the government established the principle that professions should normally pay for extended training beyond the traditional first-degree period. Since then, however, ministers have been more concerned to hold back the trend towards longer courses in science and engineering than to set about shortening others. Oxford, Cam-

bridge and Imperial College, London, have all started introducing four-year degrees in engineering, and others would like to follow suit.

The savings from a year's reduction in architecture would not be great. Riba estimates that only £500,000 a year would be saved, although the education department argues that no accurate calculation is possible until the final shape of a four-year course is determined. However, only if the change led to the closure of one of the schools of

architecture would the amount become substantial.

The department insists that the proposals are not intended primarily to save money, but to produce a more efficient education for architects. In putting his plans to Riba, Mr MacGregor referred to concern about weaknesses in existing courses, inefficiency in the use of time and resources, and the desirability of transferring some training from schools to architectural practices.

Mr MacGregor said in his letter: "Expensive though medical, den-

tal and veterinary studies are, the basic cost-effectiveness of their present arrangements has not been called into question. It is hard to say the same in relation to architectural education."

The department's consultation document mentioned the position in law and accountancy, where graduates undertake further part-time study before qualification, in asking whether it is reasonable for architectural students to have more than four years' support from the public purse.

The department has put forward four possible models for the seven years of education and practice architects believe to be necessary before registration. They include the retention of split courses over a reduced timescale, a four-year, full-time course and alternative mixtures of sandwich and full-time courses. The consultation paper also leaves open the possibility of different schools operating a variety of course structures.

In its submission last week, Riba did not even consider the possibility of a four-year course, arguing that a satisfactory education would not be possible over a shortened period. Riba has already decided that all its members should take up training courses in addition to the five years.

The association points out that five years is now the norm for an initial qualification throughout the world and that new requirements, not least from the government, all add to the amount of knowledge architects need.

Maxwell Hutchinson, the president of Riba, says: "It is not only architects who will suffer if the course is reduced to four years. Architecture will suffer as well. Not even our sternest critics have ever argued that architects are over-educated."

He adds that the issue is one of the government's attitude to higher education and not one for architectural education alone.

That is the reason why the proposals have attracted the attention they have. Although ministers insist there is no intention to extend the principle to medicine, dentistry and veterinary studies, the larger student numbers in those subjects would produce significant savings if costs could be transferred to the professions.

The professional bodies are watching closely, already bruised from past battles with Kenneth Clarke, the new education secretary. Few expect him to spare the architects, who may soon have to begin thinking the unthinkable about four-year courses.

The language of winning business

A four-day intensive course in Spanish was all it took to enable Julie Ann Morse, the European sales director of Shor-Line, the American veterinary equipment manufacturer, to exhibit at a trade fair in Barcelona. After 40 hours' tuition in German, Dr Dennis Brariss, the managing director of Techlok, an engineering company in Port Talbot, south Wales, could communicate with colleagues in Frankfurt and understand Germany's product quality regulations.

Both are former students of Swansea University's Centre for Applied Language Studies, where Dr Jim Milton is pioneering rapid learning techniques for adults.

"We cater mainly for the business community and tailor courses to meet individual companies' needs," he explains. "Learners are taught the vocabulary necessary to fulfil specific tasks, such as negotiating, holding a general conversation, or answering the telephone. For example, if an engineer wants to understand

1992 on the horizon, we have to be able to sell our products in Europe. The Swansea course has helped us to do just that."

As vocabulary is the basis of Dr Milton's approach, the first thing he needs to know is how many words a student understands. For this, learners sit a computer test. French and Spanish nouns and verbs appear on the screen with nonsense words that look like the real thing. If learners claim to understand these words, it is obvious to Dr Milton that their knowledge is limited. After the computer test, individual courses are devised to encompass the oral and written language the business person needs.

The self-financing Swansea centre is not limited to teaching foreign languages to industrialists, however. It also introduces English to learners from overseas. Just as British businessmen learn French to sell their goods in France, Chinese students come to Swansea to learn the English necessary to attract western investment to China. A learner from the King Abdul Aziz Military Academy, in Saudi Arabia, has a more urgent mission. He is learning the English vocabulary necessary to understand the Western weapon systems being deployed in the Gulf. Although Swansea specialises in teaching languages to adults, Dr Milton and his students are convinced that the best time to learn is childhood.

Caroline Munro, a Parisienne who arrived in Wales four years ago, wanted her children, aged four and three, to retain their French culture and established a French Saturday school in Cardiff. "At first, only French speakers attended," she recalls, "but now, a year after the school opened, more than half our pupils aged from three to 11 are British. They come for a good grounding before starting formal lessons in French at secondary school."

Mrs Munro, who charges £3 per pupil per day, is helped by three French nationals but, as none is a qualified teacher, she hopes the French education ministry will finance a qualified member of staff. "With more pupils turning up every week, more staff are needed, particularly as I am planning to run evening classes to meet demand," she says.

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Continued on next page

The stately condiments of England

The Duchess of Devonshire, chatelaine of Chatsworth, one of Britain's noblest houses, welcomed a special party of Far East tourists recently. George Hill reports on a blue-blooded and savoury export drive

They had travelled 10,000 miles to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, because of the chutney. The visit by the Far East Inward Mission, under the aegis of the British Food Export Council (BFEC), figured as a "factory visit" on the itinerary. In the morning they had visited the Weetabix plant at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, now it was lunch with the Duchess of Devonshire at the chutney factory. The mission's members, representing the food import trade in Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea, must be receiving a green impression of British industry.

The duchess had ordered the great cascade to be turned on in their honour. All down the hillside, between the ancestral lawns, trickles were beginning to spill over the stone lips of the 300-year-old waterfalls, as the missionaries tiptoed shyly into the overwhelmingly gilded and portrait-beset dining room, to meet the managing director.

As Stilton is to cheese, and Bath is to Oliver, so Chatsworth means to become to chutney — and also to cranberry sauce, Cumberland sauce, Christmas pudding and marmalade. The duchess founded Chatsworth Food Ltd three years ago, as a means of supplementing the perennially precarious finances of a house that can claim to be one of the three or four finest in all England. The company's turnover in gourmet fare has risen to about £300,000 a year, with more than 200 outlets in Britain and a growing export business in America and the old Commonwealth.

Now the BFEC had arranged this visit, last week, for representatives of the food trade in the Far East. The council hopes to create trading contacts in markets where English chutney represents as much of an exotic culinary

adventure as raw fish does in Derbyshire. The possibilities are extensive: Britain's food exports to Japan alone rose from £80 million to £215 million between 1987 and 1989, but remain only a fraction of a food import market worth £18 billion.

Waiting for the mission to arrive, its hostess was inclined to make light of the enterprise. "It's like playing shop," the duchess said. "Have you ever served in a shop? It's the greatest fun. They used to let me serve in the farm shop until they installed the mechanical till, which I was much too stupid to operate."

Behind the patrician self-deprecation lies a keen business sense and a complete awareness of the market value of the Devonshire name. When the present duke and duchess inherited the 175-room house in 1950, it was swamped in debts and sadly faded after generations of neglect.

Room by room, they have restored it to a sound condition and most of its original splendour, although some of its greatest treasures have had to be sacrificed to secure its future.

"I don't think you'd find a big house that makes ends meet today," the duchess said. "The food company makes a minor contribution to the finances as yet, but it is growing, and all the profits that are made come back to contribute to the upkeep."

"Apart from the house, we have 90 pensioners living on the estate, rent and poll tax free, so you see it is a pretty big operation," she added. "And they don't seem to die very much..."

Sitting in the heart of the Chatsworth estate, with its deer park stretching away to the horizon, and its model villages of pretty stone-built cottages nestling



Get them while they're hot: the Duchess of Devonshire and chef Jean-Pierre Beraud (third from left) display their wares to a party of Far Eastern entrepreneurs

discreetly just out of sight of the house, it was hard to blame them. "It all began because, after many years of going to fairs and bazaars, I couldn't help noticing that the home-made food stall was always the first to be sold out," the duchess said. "So, when a very young and energetic cook simply dropped out of the sky — Jean-Pierre Beraud, a great friend — he started making things to sell in our shops here. The things he made just walked out of the shop. One year he made 3,000 pounds of marmalade by hand, and said: 'Never again. We just couldn't meet the demand in our kitchen with our two cooks, so we began to look outside, to manufacturers who could meet Jean-Pierre's high standards.'"

Snobs who think that noblesse oblige precludes descent into the market-place might complain that today the Chatsworth link amounts to little more than a promotional device. The mustard comes from south London, the jams from Herefordshire, and the biscuits from "a terribly clever man in Lancashire".

Each item is impressively presented in packaging which proclaims the Devonshire connection, and it endures with Her Grace's printed signature. "The duchess has made a concession to convenience by offering her Chatsworth blends of tea in bags, as well as the original loose tea leaves," the publicity material declares, to reassure buyers who may be doubtful whether tea-bags qualify as U or non-U. The copywriters contrive to make her soar from the pages of *Debut* into that realm inhabited by Mr Kipling and Captain Birdseye.

"Possibly I felt some inhibition to start with about seeing my name used on the publicity," the

duchess admitted. "But I'm so interested in the company and the products that I think I've lost that. Besides, if you say a word often enough, it stops sounding strange. I think people do respond to the fact that this is a real story, about a real place and actual people."

The eponymous condiments were served at lunch, with the sun streaming through the tall windows and Henry VIII presiding life size above the buffet. Less formal than the king, but not a whit less grand, in a multi-coloured jumper embellished with woollen epaulettes, the duchess sat between Mr Saki and Mr Kusakabe from Japan, and played the duchess for all she was worth. Japan appears to be a receptive market for imported delicacies imbued with the glamour of English history. The Japanese are great present-givers, always on the lookout for something special. Taiwan might prove a more

difficult market, because of a 40 per cent tariff barrier against imported foods. Mr Sung from Korea observed that Korean customers were "highly conservative". It was generally agreed that savoury items were more likely to succeed than sweet ones.

"Japanese customers attach especially high importance to healthiness and freshness in food products," said a member of the visiting party. "If you buy prawns in a supermarket, you often find that the prawns are still alive in the packet."

"Poor things!" cried the duchess, torn between compassion for the prawns and courtesy to her guests. "But how sensible people are, to want their food to be fresh and healthy."

Resourcefully, she changed the subject to her grandfather, who was a member of the first official goodwill mission sent from Britain to Japan, in the 19th

century. This went down well. How long had the estate been in the family, someone asked. Nearly 500 years, she replied. There were grunts of reverence around the table. Outside, the shadows of the lime trees under which Dr Johnson once discoursed except across the smooth lawns. It was a scene of such secure and timeless serenity that it seemed impossible death duties and dry rot could ever have threatened it.

Bess of Hardwick, founder of the fortunes of the Cavendish family, would have approved of her successor, as she gamely batted on for Chatsworth, exercising all the Midford charm, and doing her best to live up to the punning Cavendish family motto, which is carved in giant letters high on the superb south front of the house: "Cavendo tutus", which may be loosely rendered as "Keep one eye on the main chance".

Resolutely, she changed the subject to her grandfather, who was a member of the first official goodwill mission sent from Britain to Japan, in the 19th

century. This went down well. How long had the estate been in the family, someone asked. Nearly 500 years, she replied. There were grunts of reverence around the table. Outside, the shadows of the lime trees under which Dr Johnson once discoursed except across the smooth lawns. It was a scene of such secure and timeless serenity that it seemed impossible death duties and dry rot could ever have threatened it.

071-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

071-481 1066

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Continued from previous page

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HUMANITIES RESEARCH CENTRE PROFESSOR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the above post of Professor in the Humanities Research Centre.

The University is seeking to appoint a distinguished scholar with wide-ranging intellectual sympathies and special expertise in any area of the humanities relevant to the work of the Centre. The person appointed will be required to pursue research in his or her field of interest and to assist the current Director, Professor Graeme Clarke, in the administration and long-term planning of the Centre, and in the promotion of its work nationally and internationally.

Closing date: 31 January 1991.

Ref. 85.20.11.1

SALARY: A\$71,562 p.a.

APPOINTMENT: to retiring age 65.

APPLICATIONS should be submitted in duplicate to the Registrar, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia, quoting reference number and including curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names and addresses of at least three referees. The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to appoint by invitation at any time. Further information is available from the Registrar, from the Director, Humanities Research Centre, or from Appointments (36719), Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

THE UNIVERSITY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN association with St. Cross College UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN PAEDIATRICS

Applications are invited for the vacant post of university lecturer (non-medical) in Paediatrics to lead a research group focusing on the cellular and molecular abnormalities associated with cystic fibrosis. The successful candidate will be based in the Institute of Molecular Medicine. Stipend according to age on a scale £22066 - £23819. The successful candidate may be offered a fellowship at St. Cross College.

Applications (eight copies), together with the names of three referees, should be sent to: Professor E.R. Mowbray, Department of Paediatrics, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by 6 January 1991.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM KEEPER OF EASTERN ART

Applications are invited for the above post (salary range £27,880 to £30,294 subject to revision). The Keeper should be a scholar in a field related to the collections (China, Japan, Korea, S.E. Asia, the Indian Sub-Continent and Muslim Middle-East) and should have had administrative experience.

Further particulars from the Director, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford OX1 2PH, to whom applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent by 7 January 1991. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the post on or shortly after 1 October 1991.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

TWO LECTURESHIPS IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS/MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above posts in a rapidly expanding manufacturing systems group in the Department of Applied Physics and Electronic & Manufacturing Engineering. Applications from candidates in any relevant field will be considered but applications will be particularly welcome from those with expertise in one or more of the following fields: Manufacturing Systems, Computer Integrated Manufacturing, Mechatronics, Lasers, Materials, Thermofluids, Engineering Dynamics. Salary will be on the scale £11,299 - £22,311 p.a. Further particulars from, and applications in writing with CV (5 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy in a format suitable for photocopying) and the names and addresses of three referees to, the Personnel Office, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN. Please quote reference EST/53/90/T. Closing date: 18 January 1991.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP IN POLITICS in association with a UNIVERSITY (C.U.F.) LECTURESHIP

St. John's College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Politics, to take office on 1 October 1991, or as soon as possible thereafter. The title of University Lecturer (C.U.F.) may be conferred upon the holder of the fellowship. The full award associated with such a Lectureship will be met by the College. The title may also be conferred through no commitment to do so) be converted into a temporary University post.

Further details may be obtained from the College Secretary, St. John's College, Oxford OX1 3JP, to whom applications (eight copies) should be sent by 4th January 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Applications are invited for a temporary lecturer in the Department of Public International Law from 1st January, 1991, to 31st December, 1992.

Applicants should hold a postgraduate qualification and/or practical experience in International Law. Salary will be not more than £13,494.

Further particulars from the Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, 1 Rindie Street, Edinburgh, EH8 9TA with whom applications (giving the names of two referees) should be sent by 10th December, 1990. Please quote reference number 1645.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In association with St. Peter's College UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN ATOMIC AND LASER PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physics to be filled from 1 October 1991. The successful applicant will have a successful record of research either in experimental or theoretical atomic and laser physics. The Lectureship is associated with a Tutorial Fellowship at St. Peter's College.

Further particulars of the Lectureship and of the Fellowship, including details of the research currently in progress, can be obtained from Professor P.G.H. Sandars, Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, to whom applications including a C.V. and the names of two referees should be sent by 18 January 1991.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION



THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LIVERPOOL

HEADTEACHER

Required from January 1992.

The School is a boarding and day school for visually handicapped children aged 4-19 years, all of whom have additional handicaps and are likely to have severe learning difficulties. Currently 48 children attend and forecasts show that this figure should be exceeded in the near future.

Employment experience in residential education and with handicapped children is essential. Ideally, the person appointed will possess a qualification in the education of visually handicapped children, otherwise he or she will be required to obtain such qualification within three years of appointment.

The school is graded under the School Teachers Pay and Conditions Document as Group 6/5. A residential or additional duties allowance is payable where applicable.

Application form, further details of the post and information concerning the School are available from the Secretary/Bursar, The Royal School for the Blind, Liverpool, 549 Southdown Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, L15 5AF. Tel: 051-733 4782.

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

DOLLAR ACADEMY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The examination will take place on Saturday, 26th January, 1991, at 9.30a.m.

The main points of entry are at 5, 8, 10 and 11. Entry to the early years of the Prep School is by interview with the Headmaster.

SCHOLARSHIPS and BURSARIES: At least two Bursaries (value: half tuition fees) will be available to pupils entering Junior II (P7) and to pupils entering after 'O' Grade and GCSE.

ASSISTED PLACES: Dollar Academy participates in the Assisted Places Scheme. Enquiries about Assisted Places should be made to the Bursar, 23 West Burnside, Dollar, FK14 7DX (Dollar 42401).

A prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the Registrar, Dollar Academy, Dollar, FK14 7DU (Telephone 0259 42511; Fax 0259 42867) and must be lodged not later than Friday, 18th January, 1991.

For those whose names are already on the entrance lists, no further application need be made.

I. HARRISON,
RECTOR.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION FEATURE

The Sunday Times and The Times will publish the Independent Education Feature again on January 27th & 28th and 4th & 5th February.

The Sunday Times and The Times combined reach 1,738,000 adults with children, many of whom will be seriously considering the options of Independent Education.

For more details of this feature or to place your advertisement call

Tertia Allan on

071-481 1066

Source: UK NRS January 1990 - June 1990.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

She blames the parents

Whatever happened to the notion of a happy childhood? Even without physical abuse, children suffer "fantasies of danger and death, anxieties so enormous they're hardly bearable, cringing fear and a slow burying of feelings which were once eager and intense... no, stop, stop."

We are all victims of our parents, carrying around a load of anxiety and aggression imposed by them and passing it on unwittingly to our babies. All right, so it is not very Christmasy, but this doomy view of life is a temporary effect of reading the latest self-discovery book, *How to Survive in Spite of Your Parents*, by Margaret Reinhold, the respected veteran psychotherapist.

Dr Reinhold has seen too much pain: she can no longer witness the most commonplace supermarket altercation without plunging into agonised empathy. "Tight-lipped mothers drag shrieking offspring bodily along the heartless rows of washing powders and tinned food... Little faces, set in silent despair, break down; and when the toys on display, which are meant to tempt, are removed by tiny hungry hands, angry mothers snatch them back, loudly reprimanding."

There is some irony, perhaps, in the fact that a book designed to free people emotionally wounded in childhood from unconscious guilt and self-loathing will undoubtedly be read by numerous parents of present-day children, plunging them into fits of guilt and remorse instead.

Extremes of physical and mental cruelty we could perhaps rule out in our own households, but Dr Reinhold's professional casebook is agonisingly studded with homelier tales: the child who was unusually still and quiet in the womb because of his mother's anxiety about the father's attitude; Linda, whose mother got back late from trips away and who thereafter dreaded the moment when her own babies were born and the cord was cut.

Then there is Marie-Claire, who had countless disastrous affairs because she had been too fond of her father when she was three, Thomas, whose widowed mother's devoted

Libby Purves meets a therapist whose book seems designed to strike fear into mothers and fathers: do they need it?

love led to sexual confusion and a suicide attempt; John, whose mother spent long periods writing and not talking to him, and ended up impotent... no, stop, stop.

In a world where "permanent emotional damage may be done a child by the absence of parents for any length of time - even a holiday", and where the holiday itself might be a cunningly masked act of aggression to the child you thought you loved, knowing one's own motives is clearly impossible without professional help.

On the very same page of this petrifying book I read that allowing your child overmuch freedom to jump and climb may be a rationalisation of your secret wish to hurt him, and a warning that over-anxiety could give the child feelings of incompetence and incapability for life. Into therapy, quick!

In this classic state of mingled fear and aggression, I approached the author herself not in her Harley Street consulting rooms, for she retired to France five years ago, but in a peaceful London hotel. Dr Reinhold is equally peaceful: a handsome, strong-faced woman who gives every question (or indeed idle remark) the close, concentrated attention of a practised psychotherapist.

"The book is meant for people who are unhappy and damaged," she said. "There are millions of them, and most will start out by claiming that they had a happy childhood. Children find it almost impossible to admit that their parents are anything but wonderful and impeccable. They take all the blame on themselves."

"I am talking about lack of love, and lack of love is more common than our culture will admit. We have got a wrong idea that the biological parents are always better than foster-parents or relatives or anyone else: it isn't true," she says.

"I wish we could get rid of this myth that all natural parents adore all their children and vice versa. It isn't true and it does immense harm. It stops parents from admitting their

own aggressive feelings and dealing sensibly with them."

Her own childhood, in South Africa, is instructive. "It was unhappy. My mother was unkind and deprived me emotionally. She preferred my elder sister, because she herself had had a younger brother who stole the limelight from her, and made her hostile to younger children. I didn't understand this until much later, when I'd had therapy

'I wish we could get rid of this myth that all natural parents adore their children and vice versa. It does immense harm'

myself, and, when I saw her with grandchildren, being hostile to the younger one."

Knowing this, she found the curious release and happiness experienced by many people who discover such a simple truth in analysis: it set her on her life's work. From neurology, she moved to psychiatry, originally for professional advancement, and disliked it: "In the Sixties they were using convulsive treatment, all sorts of weird ideas - I loathed it all

except for the area of psychotherapy, which seemed to be rational and helpful."

In her 25 years of private practice, she says she has developed a relaxed, more casual approach than the traditional voice-behind-a-screen analyst with a couch. "I converse rather than leaving long silences." She also admits, which not all members her profession do, that analysis is not universally desirable.

"Some patients benefit more by rationalisation and support than by going right into their past: it takes intelligence and character to face up to some kinds of damage," she says. In Britain, it also takes broad-mindedness to venture into analysis at all: despite the "Me culture" of the past 20 years, with saloon-bar psychology in every magazine and jargon such as "low self-esteem" tripping from every half-educated tongue, "most people say 'Pull yourself together'," Dr Reinhold says. "They are distinctly opposed to the idea of having an unconscious mind." The book might help. For normal patients (are

there such?), it might at least encourage self-examination. Or, even better, social questioning. There are curious insights into the oddness of our culture and the way it increases damage: the sentimental insistence that parents automatically love children ("Really not so, and it would be a help to unloved children if we admitted it") and the unnatural nature of the modern family.

"If there are grannies and aunts and uncles all living close together, a child has a better chance of finding someone who actually does love and respect it. Parents take on complete emotional responsibility, which is unnatural and hard." For a one-parent family, she adds, it is appalling hard.

But is there not such a thing as a real happy childhood? "Of course there is. There must be millions of secure, sensible, aware parents. It is a question of loving your child and being conscious of the importance you hold in its life." And the supermarket alterations? "Actually," Dr Reinhold says reassuringly, "if a child is loved and valued, and knows it, you can be quite harsh about small things and it doesn't matter."

How to Survive in Spite of Your Parents, by Margaret Reinhold, is published by Heinemann (£14.99)



Walking wounded: Dr Reinhold says there are millions of 'unhappy and damaged' people

Opening doors for the retired

Who can counsel the less than retiring on the challenges of retirement?

One of the most striking cases that Allin Coleman has dealt with as an expert on change and retirement was that concerning the doorkeeper of a famous London hotel. "For 50 years the man had met royalty from all over the world, wearing a grand uniform. One day he was the doorman there - the next day he had gone. Can you imagine how hard that was to take?"

Mr Coleman, aged 62, is a pioneer in what he calls "change management" in Britain and Europe, and a consultant to British companies such as Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the accountants. The label "retirement expert" displeases him, not only because he has himself retired several times but because the word retirement is, he believes, a bad one.

"Retirement is simply another major change in our lives. It can come at any age and for a variety of reasons. Nowadays it can come many times, as people go in and out of paid work. The important thing is not to become a casualty along the way."

Those who may find it most difficult to adjust to change are, he says, those who are addicted to achievement, who feel they are indispensable. "Politicians are a prime example and I am seriously thinking of setting up a course for them - such a wonderful challenge," such potential casualties.

How Margaret Thatcher will come to terms with a career change depends, says Mr Coleman, on how unpredictable it was. "Involuntary and unpredictable change involves all sorts of grappling with feelings. Negative feelings such as anger and methods of coping with that - whatever each person's method might be, such as heavy smoking or drinking - will be seen. Mrs Thatcher may well need to exchange one form of work for another and throw herself into it."

But what? "In general, when workaholics retire they don't do very well if they are single-minded," says Dr Anthony Clare, the psychiatrist. "They tend to take up board appointments and so on but aren't very happy in that. It is hard to see Mrs Thatcher doing that: how could they control her?"

retiring workaholics? While Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to purchase the Open University's *Planning Retirement* or to apply for a place on the country's only part-time post-graduate MSC degree course in Life Course Development at Birkbeck College, London university, which started in September, she might benefit from tackling what Dr Clare sees as her lack of introspection and a certain lack of imagination.

Ted Carless, a retirement and education consultant from Hightown, Merseyside, stresses the importance of looking forwards when planning retirement or facing a career change. "I offer a self-inventory on my own retirement planning courses," he says. "It forms the basis of a useful sort of meditation - and self-knowledge is always useful."

The self-inventory is based on suggestions made in *Making the Best of the Rest of Your Life* by Margaret E. Hartford, published in the United States in 1982. It provokes, says Mr Carless, some interesting findings in course members who "may have been too busy working to stop to think about what kind of people they are".

Included in a list of ten questions are those that ask the participant to plan adequately for such human needs as happiness and humour, remembering how one dealt with grief and loss and planning ahead to prepare for future examples. Course members are asked to list their three most important relationships and to say what they are doing to preserve old relationships and to start new ones.

Most fascinating is the invitation to decide whether one is a risk-taker or not. Depending on whether risks are enjoyed, what steps are being taken to permit or avoid these in the future?

"It would be hard," says Mr Carless, "to adapt Mrs Thatcher's risk-taking capabilities. What would compare with decisions concerning the Falklands or Iraq?"

As for the once-liveried, miserably retired hotel doorman, Mr Coleman reports that the last he heard the hotel had missed him so badly that he was asked back part-time. "He's very happy."

VIVIAN TOMLINSON

GLENFIDDICH
IS A TIME YOU
CALL YOUR OWN

DANCE

First steps towards a fresh start

London Contemporary Dance Theatre is in search of both a new artistic director and a new relevance, as Debra Craine reports

A British arts organisation that runs with a slight surplus, a modern dance company with its own school and theatre, the freeholding owner of a chunk of prime central London real estate: the riches of London Contemporary Dance Theatre are unique in the world. Yet some observers are poised, pen in hand, ready to write its obituary as a progenitor of artistic riches. Having given birth to a generation of new choreographers over the past 20 years, the parent of modern dance in this country has become a dinosaur, threatened with extinction and struggling to reassert its authority. However, there are signs that the dinosaur is stirring.

This week, as LCDT presents its annual London season at Sadler's Wells, its administration is grappling with the problem of how to ensure the company's creative future as it hunts for a new artistic director. This is the second time in two years that the post has been vacant, and this time the board of directors must make the right appointment. It cannot afford to make the same mistake it made last year when it named Dan Wagoner, a reluctant recruit at best, to succeed Robert Cohan, the founding artistic director who retired after two decades. Now, only 18 months after taking over, Wagoner is stepping down to return to New York.

Lacklustre artistic leadership, first during Cohan's final years and then under Wagoner's tenure, has taken its toll. With a few notable exceptions, almost all of the most exciting contemporary choreography being done in Britain today is happening outside its domain. The most distinguished of its alumni, such as Richard Alston and Siobhan Davies, are running other companies, while the younger generation of dancers prefers to work on a smaller scale with their own troupes.

Years on the treadmill of Arts Council-dictated regional touring have dragged the company down, its artistic thrust compromised by being forced into a mainstream that had LCDT placed in theatres that were too big for its natural

audience and then being told to fill them. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the excitement and risk-taking of its mid-Seventies heyday have lost their edge. Only inspired artistic leadership can reverse the decline.

The man leading the search for a new director is Peter Sarah, a 44-year-old Australian appointed chief executive of Contemporary Dance Trust in August. Sarah is well aware that LCDT is working to a deadline. "To simply continue along the same lines I think could end up being fatal. The challenge is to find an artistic director who has a point of view, who is going to make a bold statement for the Nineties."

"In shorthand, our view is that if it is simply more of the same, or business as usual, I think we will fade, and there is a recognition that if we are to have a role and have a function, and by extension be funded, we need to have a relevance to the Nineties. And I think we have probably got at the most 18 months to fix that."

Finding a director with the right point of view will not be easy. The list of suitable candidates is small, and the fact that most of them are American says something about the impoverished state of mainstream contemporary dance in Britain today. Greater issues are at stake, too: if our system has not produced someone appropriate to lead a large-scale contemporary dance company in the past 20 years, either something is wrong with dance in this country or there is something wrong with the idea of a repertory company.

"One of the challenges is to find the generation of choreographers that in part went unnoticed by us in the Eighties, the generation of choreographers, dancers, designers happy to work within the parameters of a repertory company but at the same time extend it," is Sarah's answer to the problem. "On the other hand," he adds, "we must avoid a choreographic gloss over everything so that at the end of an evening, or at the end of a season, such a wide range of work has been presented that you just don't know what the company stands for."



Returning to Sadler's Wells: Tracey Fitzgerald as Euridice in *Orfeo*, an Olivier award-winning work by Kim Brandstrup for LCDT

One of the advantages of being a repertory company is being able to showcase the older gems in the repertoire, and Sarah would like to see LCDT dig up some of its buried treasures. "There is a whole body of work now that London audiences have not necessarily

internalised of dance, the rather cool, abstract, minimalist approach has not in fact found a wider audience either regionally or in London."

Sarah believes that "too often contemporary dance turns its back on its audience and doesn't really

that are just about steps."

LCDT's two-week season at Sadler's Wells, which opens tomorrow, reflects some of the company's new priorities. There is a revival of Paul Taylor's *Clown Kingdom*, one of those proven hits from the "contemporary classics"

non-narrative form, and *Beneath the Skin*, by Jonathan Lunn, LCDT's associate director, who is on the shortlist for Wagoner's job.

Despite its artistic uncertainty, London Contemporary claims its audience has grown substantially with attendances up by 22 per cent over the past 18 months, a result of more varied programming and more aggressive marketing. During the same period, the box-office income has increased by 51 per cent and this year's Sadler's Wells season is reported to be selling about 30 per cent better than last year's.

But if such healthy interest is to be sustained, LCDT needs to redefine its identity as one of this country's national cultural assets. Otherwise, the dinosaur really has had its day.

London Contemporary Dance Theatre opens tomorrow at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (071-258 8916).

'Let us find choreographers who offer us red-blooded choreography that is about emotions and life and relationships'

seen - Graham, Limon, Tharp, Taylor - that is there available to be seen. I think the danger is that we simply can't afford to be seen as an interesting museum company presenting proven repertoire."

Listening to the customer is also a new priority, with the knowledge that the Eighties vogue for "the

listen to an audience that is informed and loyal. People are looking for something that is bold and theatrical, ultimately, at the end of the evening, some choreography that is life-enhancing. Let us find choreographers who offer us red-blooded choreography that is about emotions and life and relationships, as opposed to works

repertoire. There is also the recent Olivier award-winning *Orfeo*, Kim Brandstrup's retelling of the Greek legend of Orpheus and Euridice in the manner of baroque opera. New works include *White Heat*, the latest from Wagoner, whose previous choreographic contributions have proved popular with audiences despite their

BRIEFING

At long last love

THE trek may be coming to an end for the veteran crew members of the *Starship Enterprise*. Paramount Pictures has declared that the next *Star Trek*, due to move into production next year, will be the last big-screen spin-off from the cult television series. The intention, says Leonard Nimoy, portrayer of Mr Spock, is to do "a grand-cut movie" to mark the 25th anniversary in 1991 of the programme's birth.

The celebrations will, though, be held without Harve Bennett, producer of the earlier films, who left the company after creative differences. Bennett wanted the grand-cut movie to be a "prequel", showing how the *Enterprise* crew came together. Paramount preferred to show Mr Spock doing the unthinkable: falling in love.

Table talk

POLITICS can have unexpected theatrical resonances, as witnesses noticed on Thursday night at the National Theatre production of David Edgar's *The State of the Table*. Although the play concerns party politics in Eastern Europe, obvious parallels between home were not lost on those watching.

There were chuckles early in Act I when the one-time Stalinist, Lutz, asserts that "I'll be devoted, but I won't be dumped. I want another job." Later, commenting on a political Judas in their midst, another character remarks: "Shall we just say that if one's being preyed upon, it's nice to know about it."

Backlit Barry

DAME Edna Everage moves a step closer to beatification. She, or perhaps he, is the subject of two stained-glass windows by Patrick Reynolds which go on show at the Fine Arts Society in New Bond Street today. Reynolds, who made the baptistry window in Coventry Cathedral, calls his new piece "Studies for the Apotheosis of Dame Edna". At £20,000, it is the most expensive piece in the exhibition, which also has two windows of Kenneth Cranham as Quince and seven roundels of circus acrobats. The exhibition runs until December 21.

Last chance

NAPLES has fascinated artists since the Middle Ages, and Vesuvius has been a pet subject ever since the 18th century began to care for the Sublime as well as the Beautiful. A large show in Naples earlier this year covered the whole story. The slumped-down version at the Accademia Italiana (071-225 3474) confines itself largely to the responses of Italian and British artists, and includes works by Wright of Derby, whose own retrospective had pre-empted Naples. A show full of elegance and drama, it closes tomorrow.

OPERA

Musical feast without the dressing

The trend towards presenting opera in concert is growing, says Hilary Finch

What is the use of an opera, Alice in Wonderland may have asked, without pictures or confrontations? A great deal, as it turns out, for that most irrational of entertainments has of late found new *raison d'être* in a form without sets, costumes or any physical action save that of the actors and the exchanged glance.

The flood tide of opera audiences has spilled over into the concert hall, and the public, it seems, is as hungry for concert performances of opera as it is for pursuing the scent of greasepaint.

The annual tradition of a Glyndebourne performance at the Proms, and the work of indefatigable companies such as the Chelsea Opera Group, have created an addiction for close focus, cut-price opera. This is being exploited by orchestras keen to surface from the pit, and by a newly formed company, Opera in Concert.

Alfonso of the genre will remember a *Giovanna d'Arco* with Margaret Price last year. A concert performance of *Simon Boccanegra* with the London Philharmonic was lined up for tonight, but the company lost its baritone and was forced to substitute the quasi-operatic Rossini *Sebasto* *Mater*.

The LPO, which has already set its precedent in memorable presentations of *Figaro*, *Mosca*, *St Francis of Assisi*, *Porgy and Bess* and *Jenufa*, and which has Tippett's *New Year* ready for February next year, is investing in the idea. John Willan, welcomes the chance to provide, within the forthcoming South Bank residency, a new environment, a new, complimentary perspective for opera. He is looking ahead to annual showcases and to a possible *Rheingold* with Tennstedt, and a *Tristan und Isolde* with Welser-Möst.

Gary Brown's Opera in Concert company, in turn, means to invite a wide variety of orchestras for an evening programme of six operas a year, with international principals and young British soloists. Future plans include a *Nabucco* in May with Julia Varady and *L'elisir d'amore* next July with the Hanover Band.

For Jan Latham-Koenig, conducting tonight, this development could well persuade the British Opera Council to

work on productions such as *Samson*, *Ballo*, *Traviata* and *Nabucco* until 1993.

Latham-Koenig, whose exacting work in core classical repertoire with his hand-picked Orquesta do Porto has fired him to complement his operatic work with more intensive symphonic training, looks forward to renewing his contacts with British orchestras. In January, a programme of Wagner, Brahms and Mozart with the Halle just happens to coincide with the start of a year in which that orchestra's search for a new principal conductor will be gathering momentum.

Opera in Concert presents the Rossini *Sebasto Mater* at the Festival Hall (071-928 8800) tonight at 7.30pm.

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Hotline for tickets and information: 071-793 0900

Performance	Dates	Time	Tickets
English Chamber Orchestra, Queen Elizabeth Hall on the South Bank	December 10 & 11	7.45pm	£15-£5
English Chamber Orchestra, Banqueting House, Whitehall	December 7 & 8	7.00pm	£49.00
Academy of Ancient Music, St John's, Smith Square	January 1	12.00 noon	£10 & £5
<i>The Messiah</i> : The London Philharmonic, Royal Albert Hall	December 27	7.30pm	£12.50

THE SUNDAY TIMES

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LET IT THROUGH THE TIMES

CINEMA: LONDON FILM FESTIVAL

Newcomers, pygmies and giants

A qualified positive reaction, sorting the best from the rest of the 200 films in the crowded fortnight of the 1990 London Film Festival, from the understandably jaded Geoff Brown

Can it be only two weeks since a 'Country and Western' group called the Tex Pistols launched the London Film Festival by assaulting our ears with the screening of *Texaville*? It seems like another age. Since then, some 200 movies have coursed through the projectors at 15 different venues. The trees are bare, the nights shorter; a prime minister has even resigned.

But has the cinematic firmament altered? Are new lights blazing alongside the fixed stars of the past? The festival revealed the odd twinkle of new talent and dug up a forgotten one. E.A. Dupont's silent classic *Moulin Rouge* provided rich enjoyment, matched to Mike Westbrook's new score.

Another veteran showed his hand in the festival's last days. The initial moments of Satyajit Ray's *Branches of the Tree*—a festival world premiere—were most encouraging: static interior shots, choked with indigestible talk between a proud Bengali patriarch and his mentally unstable son. Yet, once other family members arrived for the

the dry theatrical tone that hampered Ray's recent films has vanished. Ray is also beginning to take his camera outdoors again: towards the end, the younger generations gather at a riverbank picnic for a delicious scene of family chatter and Bengali tongue-twisters.

Branches of the Tree will surely find a home with some British distributor. Pavel Loungine's *Taxi Blues*—a Soviet-French venture—is another strong contender for adoption. The film drags its feet occasionally, though the longeurs are outweighed by the vivid portrait of Moscow low-life and Piotr Zaitchenko's virile performance as a no-nonsense taxi driver determined to extract his fare from an alcoholic saxophonist.

Taxi Blues sits on the screen with aplomb: the camera revels in the night illuminations, the furious pursuits down alleys and streets, while the use of direct sound adds extra immediacy. Gorbachev's Soviet Union has never seemed so chaotic—a whirlpool of eccentrics, dreamers, and strong-arm survivors from the country's authoritarian past.

Film festivals pride themselves on collecting directors' first features. Pavel Loungine came to *Taxi Blues* after long years hidden from view as a scriptwriter. Marie-France Pisier arrived at *The Governor's Party* following acting roles in modern French classics by Truffaut and Rivette and a spattering of Hollywood trash. Her directorial film—an attractive, confident piece—draws on her own upbringing in New

Zealandia: the heroine, played by Vanessa Wagner, is a teenage girl passing through the eye of a family storm as the colony advances towards semi-independence (the time is 1957).

Pisier's camera shares the nervous energy of her characters: the film races forward, briskly sketching in the colonial backdrop behind the main business of adolescent pangs and a wife's infidelities. *The Governor's Party*, which was first developed by Pisier as a novel, plumbs no depths, but it skims its surface with zest.

After the deluge of the last few years, another baseball movie would seem as much in demand as a remake of *Mrs. Miniver*. Yet room must be found for Robert

B. Armstrong's debut film: *One Cup of Coffee* hugs its characters with the kind of tender care rarely witnessed in current films. The story's framework is unremarkable—a baseball player, fading fast, strikes up a friendship with a new black pitcher—but the director, cast and scriptwriter (D.M. Eyre, Jr) enrich the situations with delicacy and humour.

Here is a team at the bottom of the minor league: the manager doubles as 'hot-dog' salesman; the team bus breaks down and must be pushed. A grandiose ending blows the intimate atmosphere off-course; but no matter: the film remains something to treasure.

John Feldman's *Alligator Eyes*—another promising de-

but—bears all the outward signs of the average low-budget road movie. Four young people driving south on a spree pick up a beautiful hitch-hiker. The road then takes a bizarre turn.

The hiker has been blind since the age of two, when her parents were murdered; she talks in poetic terms about alligators and Atlantis, and bonds her companions to her own mysterious life. By rights, this fanciful tale should not work; yet Feldman wields such control over the shifting moods that the spell lasts almost as long as the film.

The players—fresh faces all—take everything in their stride, from risqué music ('What does it sound like before the rain starts?') to jokes about Stevie Wonder.

Heading closer to the Hollywood mainstream, we find James Foley's *After Dark, My Sweet*: a strongly textured adaptation of a 1955 thriller by cult novelist Jim Thompson. This is jagged, nervous film-making: menace and mystery pursue every step of the tormented hero Collie, a former boxer and mental patient who wanders into a kidnapping plot in a bedraggled desert town.

Jason Patric's excellent performance as Collie is balanced by a deplorable one from Rachel Ward, though even her flat English vowels cannot shatter the authentic Thompson mood of bleak despair and perversity.

Compared to this, Stephen Frears' version of another Thompson novel, *The Grifters*, hobbles along from one broken-backed

scene to another. The storyline—about a clutch of con artists in the Mob's shadow—fails to take root, even with Anjelica Huston firing on all cylinders in snow-white hair. This is Frears's first American-made feature: he was plainly entranced by the Los Angeles locations, but the awestruck visual sheen only pushes the film's temperature towards zero.

Disappointments, however, are endemic to film festivals, particularly one as sprawling as London's. Faced with a schedule where one film often clashes with two others, one must drive in and take pot luck. My pot luck, at least, produced quite a few pleasures, a pocketful of duds, but no abject disasters.

Two cardinal laws are worth remembering for the future. One: nothing is ever as marvellous as the festival booklet says it is. Two: when watching a subtitled film, the seat in front will always be occupied by a giant with fuzzy hair.



Vivid portrait of Moscow low-life: Pavel Loungine's *Taxi Blues*, shown at the festival, is a powerful candidate for UK distribution

'Gorbachev's Soviet Union has never seemed so chaotic: a whirlpool of eccentrics, dreamers and strong-arm survivors from the authoritarian past.'

man's seventeenth birthday, and were forced to stay put after he suffered a heart attack, the film gained enormously in fluidity.

Ray wrote the original script 25 years ago. He claims the heart attack element is in no way autobiographical—Ray himself was laid up through much of the Eighties with cardiac trouble—though his personal experiences clearly helped him give the film such a strong emotional force.

Ray's theme is the nobility and sadness of life: the poison of corruption, and the consolation of art (particularly classical music: the unstable son's one pleasure). A few harangues apart, the acting flows with grace and fine shading;

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Will a 'diminished' LSO be left out in the cold?

Richard Morrison on an apparent funding crisis at one of London's major orchestras

The Arts Council meets on Wednesday for a crucial discussion of its future role, and it will also have to weigh a dramatic appeal from a major arts organisation desperate to avoid "delegation" of its public funding to a regional arts board.

Following the letter to *The Times* on Saturday from the heads of four English regional orchestras, stating their argument for continuing as Arts Council clients, the London Symphony Orchestra has painted a gloomy picture of what it considers would be its "diminished international status" if its funding is devolved

to a newly constituted London Arts Board.

"Two opera houses and two theatre companies have been chosen as national flagships, but no symphony orchestra," says Clive Gillinson, the LSO's managing director. "That effectively demotes the status of symphonic music in this country, and has very destructive implications for its future."

Gillinson has written a letter of protest to the Arts Council's music director. The LSO's concerns are

focused on four areas. First, it fears that its international status (recently boosted when it was chosen to replace the Berlin Philharmonic at the Salzburg Whitsun Festival) will be jeopardized if top soloists and conductors become aware that the LSO is being delegated.

"It is vital that top artists perceive the LSO as an international ensemble," Gillinson says, "because in Britain we are already asking them to accept fees far lower than elsewhere."

Second, the LSO maintains that

if it is delegated its Barbican concerts will not be able to compete on a fair footing with the South Bank, which has been deemed a "flagship" and will remain centrally funded.

Third, the LSO's funding comprises a complex mixture of Arts Council and Corporation of London money, which took several years to negotiate. The orchestra believes that delegation would mean that all these negotiations would have to begin again.

Finally, there are worries over

the constitution and expertise of the new London Arts Board. The LSO thinks it "highly improbable" that this board will have the necessary expertise to assess its work, and that it may place different obligations on the orchestra. "They could decide, for instance, that access is the most important factor, rather than quality," Gillinson says.

Underlying the LSO's protest is undoubtedly a feeling of betrayal. Until the devolution plan emerged, it had seemed to have won a

unique security among the London orchestras: good funding by the City of London, matched pound for pound by the Arts Council. With this basis it could operate a risky but spectacular policy of booking top-rank soloists (Rostropovich and Anne-Sophie Mutter have both had major LSO festivals) and winning lucrative sponsorship to pay for them. This glamorous strategy is what the LSO considers to be under threat.

The Arts Council, however, must decide whether the LSO, for all its long history and international standing, is really a special case.

IN TIMES of political upheaval or national crisis, it is always best to retreat to the Albert Hall: there, as the returning Everyman discovered last night for BBC 1, is a resident ex-army usher in no doubt as to his patriotic priorities. Come Christmas, he said, every year the Duchess of Kent sits on the stage surrounded by hundreds of very small children. If that is not "Land of Hope and Glory", he further averred, then he did not know what was. Certainly it separates the British from other nations: without songs like that, reckons the usher, we would end up like foreigners, all starving.

Quite who the starving foreigners were, or why their hunger derived from an inability to sing "Land of Hope and Glory", was never explained by a programme which did, however, manage to raise some intriguing issues of musical jingoism. Clearly inspired by this year's Froms rumour when Mark Elder was summarily removed from the rostrum for deciding that the singing of "Land of Hope and Glory" would be unsuitable in a Gulf crisis, Everyman found a vicar who worried about whether, in the wake of the *Spycatcher* affair, we were still the "mother of the free", but the conclusion was that, on balance, the songwriting team of Edward Elgar and A.C. Benson had come up with a permanent top of the pops. "It will knock 'em flat", said Elgar at the time of its writing, thereby establishing a claim to be an early master of tabloid musical journalism.

While BBC 1, earlier in the evening, continues to establish *House of Cards* as the most fortuitously topical political thriller in recent memory, ITV has gone back 60 years to R.F. Delderfield's *Come Home Charlie and Face Them*, a three-part drama of the Depression in a Welsh town.

A decade or two after his death, and 40 years after his novels were all the rage at Boots Lending Libraries, Delderfield continues to prove an ideal television playwright. He wrote long books in which not a lot happens slowly, allowing the viewer not just to make an occasional phone call but read all the Sunday papers while keeping an eye on proceedings.

Period detail is often all that matters: London *Weekend* has been at the *Upstairs, Downstairs* game for too many years now not to have all the right antimacassars in place. Never mind the ritual plot about the upwardly mobile bank clerk and the exotic older woman, just look at the way the wallpaper has been hung with all its patters authentically clashing. Tom Radcliffe is here giving what would once have been the Albert Finney or Tom Courtenay performance of angry deprivation, and the ghosts of Rachel Roberts and Simone Signoret are all over town.

LATER on ITV, the *South Bank Show* about Alan Parker nearly illustrated the strengths and weaknesses of the director profile. If one is going to spend several months following a film-maker around his own childhood and professional locations, then one is clearly not going to choose a rubbishy one, and there is no doubt that Parker deserves SBS attention. A flamboyant and fluent self-expressionist, he took a brisk look back at his childhood roots in Islington and decided there was no call there for nostalgia. A brisk chronology established that all Parker's films since his early and superb television commercial parodies of *Brief Encounter* and *A Night to Remember* have to do with personal perceptions, usually of a world which he has been viewing from an Odeon.

If it was to avoid being no more than an extended trailer for Parker's new and superlative *Come See the Paradise*, about the United States' treatment of their Japanese population in the wake of Pearl Harbor, then the *South Bank Show* needed to find a Parker critic, and Geoff Andrew was allowed too little time to develop the case for the opposition, based as this is on charges of distortion and trivialisation.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

"I was too feeble to hold a book but I could recite to myself and it kept up my morale and speeded my recovery. Left to myself I could barely think straight; but I had for company the Bible, Shakespeare, Donne, Shelley, Jane Austen, Tennyson, Yeats, Brooke and too many others to count."



How meningitis brought home to novelist Sarah Neill the priceless benefits of learning by heart

CABARET

Quick-fire with a smoke screen

Denis Leary, the stand-up comedian who makes light of smoking and is short-listed for a controversial prize, talks to Stephanie Billen

What do you get when you cross an American cigarette company with a comedian whose show is called *No Cure for Cancer*? The American stand-up comic Denis Leary is still trying to work it out.

As audiences at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London, will discover, Leary is obsessed with the word. On BBC's *Paramount City* earlier this year he was known as "The Smoking Man". But Leary is also obsessed with the gory after-effects. He advocates people contracting cancer through their own actions, as opposed to falling victim to a pollution-induced disease.

All of which would seem strange material for a cigarette company to endorse. Yet Leary is on a short-list of two for top prize in the Merit competition for the best up-and-coming comic in America.

He was a sell-out on the Edinburgh Fringe this year and is doing nicely on cable television in his own country. His first album, *I Shot the Kennedys*, was a hit, and his Bloomsbury gig is to be filmed for America's Showtime TV company. Still, he doubts if he will win the contest.

He sees his nomination as a true idea which is now regretted, and says: "We did this show in Los Angeles for the finalists, and this guy from Merit actually asked me beforehand if I'd mind not smoking in the show."

"Then he started saying: 'We had a meeting and we thought it might be better for the image... I mean, you're a funny guy, you've got other material.' Then another guy comes up and says: 'It's all right, I was at that meeting and we thought we'd just suggest it to you, and you could make up your own mind.' I said I could never pass this up, it was the perfect opportunity to do my cancer and smoking stuff—sponsored by a cigarette

company with a huge cigarette pack behind me on the stage."

"When I came off, the guy says: 'I just want you to understand that it will be very difficult for us, if you are just going to do cancer stuff, to make you the Merit comic.'"

Leary tells the tale with relish, chewing savagely on a piece of green bubble gum, introduced to his mouth after the obligatory couple of fags. He believes our universal fear of cancer justifies his deranged monologue, the jokes about the disease and even about those celebrities who have suffered from it.

He claims to suffer few ill-effects. "I have the occasional numbness in the left arm, a little bit of chest pain, heart spasms, but no coughing, no. Nothing serious," he says.

On stage he waxes lyrical about the fetishistic pleasure of the nicotine drag, which he likens to breast-feeding. Other drugs have never had the same appeal for him. Nevertheless, he believes all drugs should be legalised: "Then everyone would be uninterested."

Leary delights in being controversial. In America, where he is part of the Big Apple's new wave of comics (once nicknamed The Dirty Dozen), he usually has a good few Kennedy jokes. He was banned from performing in Boston, where he comes from, after a show in which a demonstration of Kennedy supporters had to be broken up by police. A member of the family was said to be there.

In London, Leary and a band called The Few will make sure they perform a song about the clan as well as clitics about cancer ("The Downrodden Den"), and about "having"—as in saving the whale, ozone layer and rainforest. He offends many people but

finds little distasteful himself, except perhaps blandness. "There are so many people doing comedy in America now because they learnt a formula. They are not funny people and they have nothing funny to say. They just wear a thin little tie and roll up the sleeves of their jackets and come out and talk about how women go shopping and men are sloppy. I find that kind of comedy really offensive."

● *No Cure for Cancer* is at the Bloomsbury Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (071-387 9629) from tonight to Saturday, December 1



Smoking joker: Denis Leary

Pick of the Week

CHRISTIE'S

THIS powerful picture is a masterpiece by the Finnish painter Helene Schjerfbeck (1862-1946). Painted circa 1935-36, it captures a moment when the artist spotted two neighbours alarmed by a fire in her home village Ekenäs. The bold lines and composition are typical of the artist's individual style, but the use of more than one figure is rare in her work. Owned by the film star Ingrid Bergman, the picture is included in the sale of Important Scandinavian Pictures, Watercolours and Sculpture at Christie's, King Street on Thursday, 29 November at 7.00 p.m.

For further information on this and other sales in the next week, please telephone Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

Helene Schjerfbeck: *Alarm*. Signed with initials. Oil on canvas. Estimate: £600,000-800,000

BBC 1

6.00 *Coast*
6.30 *BBC Breakfast News* with Nicholas Witchell and Ian Dando
8.50 *Daytime UK*. Alan Titchmarsh and Judi Smees in Birmingham and Adrian Mills in Manchester present the daytime line-up, with contributions from BBC centres across the country
9.00 *News*, regional news and weather
9.05 *Brainwave*. Quiz hosted by Andy Craig
9.25 *Dish of the Day*. Rosemary Moon with new culinary tips
9.30 *People Today*. Adrian Mills and Judi Smees view the lives of people across the UK. Ronnie Phelps and the Open Line team take viewers' questions and Lilla Afton presents her weekly flower-arranging feature
10.00 *News*, regional news and weather
10.05 *Children's BBC* introduced by Simon Parkin begins with *Playdays*
10.25 *Pingu* 10.35 *People Today* includes a musical version of the story of *Cinderella* 11.00 *News*, regional news and weather
11.05 *Kitty*. Robert Kelly-Silk chairs a discussion on green issues 11.45 *Before Noon*. Alan Titchmarsh and Judi Smees continue the phone-in and reveal the winner of the day's quiz
12.00 *News*, regional news and weather
12.05 *After Noon*. Antiquarian Rosemary Moon, Hugh Scott introduces a feature from the *Antiques Roadshow* archive featuring a variety of metal objects that have brought surprise and pleasure
12.20 *Scene Today*. The daily entertainment programme from Pabla
12.55 *Regional news and weather*

BBC 2

8.00 *News*
8.15 *Westminster*. A roundup of business in both Houses
8.30 *Daytime on Two* begins with an item on the environmental damage caused by visitors to the countryside and includes 10.15 A musical version of the story of *Cinderella* 11.00 *Comparing maps and landscapes* 11.35 A Japanese system for plotting sunshine into windowless rooms
1.40 A summer camp in Russia for environmentally aware American and European children
2.00 *News* and weather followed by *Storytime* (2.15) *Songs of Praise* from the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum (2.30) 2.55 *Behind the Screen*. The week's inquirer coverage is examined by Brian Adam
3.00 *News* and weather followed by *The Home Front*. Whose Green and Pleasant Land? Patrick Nutgens looks at computer art housing in the Thames valley (3.45) *A Day in the Life* of an environmental sound pop group (4.00) 4.00 *Catchword*. Quiz game
4.30 *Behind the Headlines*. Jane Corbin and her guests discuss the end of the cold war and whether the West is now preparing up a system it tried so long to destroy
5.00 *Look, Stranger*. A look at the work of Malcolm Appleby at a derelict railway station (5.20) *The Travel Show* guides to the islands of Malta and Gozo (5.45) 5.50 *DEF*. It's New Zealand's Yvonne and Yvonne are voted *Ebony* magazine's "Most Eligible Bachelorette", which means an unusual night out for Yvonne
6.15 *Dance Express*. With the Pet Shop Boys and an interview with Nigel Short
6.55 *Brookside*. UK Championships from the Guild Hall, Preston

1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Heyman. Weather
1.30 *Neighbours*. (Crested) 1.50 *Going for Gold*. European quiz show hosted by Henry Kelly
2.15 *Snooker*. Action from the fifth round of the Stommes UK championship at the Guild Hall, Preston
3.25 *Hudson and Wells*. The camp? O'Neil, Peter and David, are joined by actress Jill Gascoine to discuss Chinese delicacies
3.50 *Fireman Sam*. Cartoon narrated by John Alderton 4.00 *A Bear Behind*. With Lindsey Coulson and Bill Wate 4.10 *The New York Bear Show* (4.40) 4.40 *Happy Families*. Comedy series featuring the card game characters
4.55 *Newsround* 5.05 *Blue Peter*. Simon Crum joins John Leslie for a helicopter trip round Britain as they make a whistle-stop tour planning seedlings for National Tree Week. (Crested)
5.25 *Neighbours* (2). (Crested). Northern Hemisphere's 5.45 *News* with Margaret Jey. Director of the National Nature Service, Stuart, Weather
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7.30 *Watchdog*. Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton present another edition of the consumer magazine. This week's edition includes advice for spotting mobile and a report on the consumer magazine of a life insurance company which have resulted in families not receiving the benefits expected following the death of a partner

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ITV

8.00 *TV-am*
8.25 *Karens*. After David hosts the musical quiz game 8.55 *Thames News* and weather
10.00 *The Time ... The Place ...* With Scott Charles in discussion on David's Syndrome
10.40 *The Morning*. Family focused
12.00 *News* and weather
12.05 *Thames News* and weather
1.00 *News* at One and weather
1.20 *Thames Help*. Jackie Spradley and John Murray preview this week's *Thames Help* 1.50 *A Country Practice*
2.20 *Magnus*. Unbelievable private detective series set in 1940s 3.15 *ITN News* headlines 3.20 *Thames News* headlines 3.25 *Fantasia*
3.55 *Big Ben and Friends* (4.30) *The Soapy Show* 4.45 *Count Duckula*. Cartoon series
5.10 *Who's the Boss?* American sitcom
5.40 *News* and weather
5.50 *Thames Help*
6.00 *Home and Away* (6.30) *Thames News* and weather
7.00 *The Krypton Factor*. Gordon Burns introduces the final of the leading brain and brawn competition. (Crested)
7.30 *Coronation Street*. (Crested)
8.00 *Freddie and Max*. Comedy series starring Anne Blomart and Charlotte Cornwell
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association with the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. The series is being transmitted on five consecutive nights as a prelude to World AIDS Day
10.50 *Thames Reports Special: The Leadership*. One third of all Tory MPs voting in tomorrow's leadership ballot came from London and the Home Counties. Thames Television has invited a group of them to discuss the options
11.50 *Seconds Out*. Manchester's Nipho Doherty fights Arysth of Ghana for the Commonwealth super featherweight title at York Hall, Bethnal Green. Presented by Reg Gutteridge and Barry McGuigan
12.50 *Sportsworld Extra*. Darts stars Eric Bristow and Jocky Wilson meet in this special best-of-31-legs match, for a prize of £3,000
1.50 *World Chess*. The Times chess correspondent reports on the Karpov-Kasparov match of the second leg of the Kasparov v Karpov world championship match. Also the latest action from the 28th Chess Olympiad in Yugoslavia
2.05 *Film: Deadly Blessing* (1991). Jim Schmitz (Jeff East) makes the religious sect that dominates his Pennsylvania town and marries a city girl. On the night of their first wedding anniversary, he is found crushed by his tractor, leaving his wife and her two girlfriends at the mercy of an evil force. A fast-moving horror film from Wes Craven, director of *Shocker*, that covers its implications by piling fright upon fright. 90th Ernest Borgnine
4.00 *American College Football*. Texas Tech Tassie Test
5.00 *ITN Morning News*. Ends at 6.00

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may have been constrained by having to stick more or less to the facts. The man fact was that once the pair reached the island their relationship, far from blossoming, started to deteriorate, which eventually resulted in a bitter divorce. It is, nevertheless, a sharply observed study of a middle-aged male chauvinist confronted by a younger woman trying to preserve her independence. Road gives one of the more engaging performances and Donohoe shows depth and maturity in her first film part for a film maker given to baroque extravagance. Road adopts a straightforward style, although there is plenty of symbolism for those who want to find it
11.15 *Four Mothers*. *Good Night Owl*. Animation about factory girl Beryl, claiming with an unusual subtlety, the state of the Art 3. An insight into the variety of work being produced by student and other young animation film makers. Directed by Jason Keeley's *Amiga* 2nd and 3rd
11.55 *Ull*. Geoff Durrant's animated version of Alfred Jarry's scandalous play
12.15 *Five Fingers and Particular* (1989). Following on from the evening's sequence of animation is another drama inspired by the work of the French surrealist writer Alfred Jarry. Stephen Dorek's experimental film takes the shape of a journey through a boy's memories. It explores a world shaped by his mother's dreams, in which words and isolated fragments of memory are reeled out and unweaved with extreme and fantastic detail. With Richard Butler, Charles Regnier, Jean Farnell and Irene Mart. Ends at 2.25

RADIO 3

6.55am *Weather* and *News* (5.00)
7.00 *Morning Concert*. 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Soviet budget to fuel gloom of economic forecasters

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

NIKOLAI Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, will confirm many of the worst forecasts about the Soviet economy when he presents his economic plan and budget projections for next year to the Supreme Soviet today.

The 1991 budget, which calls for extensive cuts in investment, higher prices and a new sales tax, will be considered by parliamentary deputies who are already critical of the new Union Treaty to decide relations between the central Soviet government and the 15 republics, the draft of which was published on Saturday.

"Negative tendencies" which have reduced this year's national income by 3 per cent, industrial production by almost 1 per cent and productivity by 2 per cent, will continue, says the budget forecast. Repeated warnings of uncontrollable inflation and economic collapse are interspersed with figures showing that Moscow will be hard pressed to keep its internal deficit down to this year's level of 60 billion roubles. Unless drastic measures are taken, the deficit could be four times higher.

In his budget, Mr Ryzhkov stands by the freeing of prices for so-called "luxury goods", a measure already rejected by several republics, including the Russian Federation. He calls for the introduction of a new 3 per cent sales tax in addition to the existing "turnover tax", levies on newly started and uncompleted construction projects and a 25 per cent cut in administrative staff in industrial enterprises. There is nothing about cutting the government apparatus.

Despite promises of reduced military spending, allocations to the military sector remain the biggest single item in next year's state budget, at more than 98 billion roubles (or 38 per cent of central, as opposed to republic spending). This is more than double the sum set aside for subsidies to the economy generally.

In foreign trade, the Soviet Union will be handicapped not only by a projected halving of oil

exports and large debt servicing payments, but by the switch to convertible currency for trade within the East European trading organisation, Comecon. This, Mr Ryzhkov says, will greatly reduce the demand for Soviet machinery and manufactured goods. He proposes that imports should be slashed from 38 billion roubles this year to 20 billion roubles.

The budget is couched in more cautious and provisional language than in previous years, with "recommendations" rather than "instructions". Despite this change, it remains highly centralised in spirit, and central control touches almost every area of economic activity. In the unlikely event that all the recommendations are followed, the republics would be left with few resources to call their own.

The same objection, that an essentially centralising document is being presented as a liberalising measure, has been levelled against the new Union Treaty. While the centre reserves the right to determine defence, foreign and overall economic policy for the union, in almost every other area, including foreign trade, natural resources and crime, it also retains a "co-ordinating" or "regulating" role. Republics are given the right to decide what forms of property ownership and social structure they have, but they must also adhere to agreed basic norms in social policy and working conditions.

Republics will own the land and its resources "with the exception of what is essential to realising the authority of the USSR". Republics can pass their own legislation, but "should not obstruct the union in realising its authority". Republics are empowered to levy their own taxes, but there will also be union taxes and deductions for all union programmes.

The three Baltic republics and Georgia have already made it clear that they will not sign the Union Treaty, regardless of what it contains, because they want full independence from the Soviet Union. The Lithuanian prime minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, has said that the draft treaty is of interest to her government only in so far as it shows what sort of a Soviet Union Lithuania will be dealing with in future.

Islam Karimov, president of the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, said that the treaty would need substantial amendment before his republic would sign, and the Russian Federation starts its two-yearly congress of people's deputies tomorrow. It is expected to adopt a constitution that will in many respects conflict with the treaty.



Ryzhkov: calling for higher prices and new taxes

Soviet famine, page 9



Facing the future: Mr Walec addressing the Catholic University in Lublin in the run-up to Poland's presidential elections. Polls give him a lead in the first round.

Campaign stirs bitter emotions

Continued from page 1

police soon separated the brawlers and election day passed relatively calmly. None the less the campaign has stirred some bitter emotions and Mr Walec admitted in Gdansk yesterday that the future president would have a difficult job mending the political fractures. "Even if I win the presidency," he said, "the real victory is still ahead."

Mr Walec has threatened to step down rather than go through with a second round contest on December 9. The Mazowiecki campaign team says that this is merely a ploy to mobilise wavering voters. If the election does enter a second round there will be an intensive round of bargaining as the two chief candidates woo the Peasants' party - which wants subsidies and help in penetrating European Community markets - and even from the former communist candidate, Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, who according to the weekend poll can command a valuable 10 per cent of the vote.

Roman Catholic priests who used to urge their flock to vote against communists or boycott communist-run elections were yesterday remarkably discreet. Cardinals and bishops came out to vote, but the only advice from the pulpit was to "make a choice for Christian values". Mr Walec and Mr Mazowiecki are both devout Catholics and have argued against the liberal abortion bill passed in the communist era.

Saddam hostage campaign continues

Continued from page 1

against the advice of the British government, which fears that it could increase Baghdad's self-confidence. Mr Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, said however that the fact that the Iraqi government was ready to see him and others showed that the situation was moving.

"Nobody, even Saddam Hussein, is exempt from the expression of world opinion, and that expression is increasingly in favour of a progressive release of residents and a peaceful settlement to the Iraq question," he said. He wanted to explore the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. "Any leader will want to

avoid bloodshed", he said. "The Iraqis know my position on the Gulf and that I am opposed to the invasion of Kuwait and support sanctions."

The Foreign Office has refused Mr Benn's request for secretarial assistance in Baghdad, but he said the Indian government would help him instead.

The British embassy in Baghdad said that Ron Brown, Labour MP for Edinburgh Leith, had left the city yesterday with assurances that five British businessmen would soon be released. Mr Brown arrived in the capital on November 12 as a guest of the Iraqi National Assembly.

Muhammad Ali, the former

world heavyweight boxing champion and convert to Islam who is suffering from Parkinson's disease and has difficulty in speaking, visited President Saddam yesterday. Through an aide he said he hoped to secure the release of some Americans.

A plane carrying 104 Germans and one Briton arrived in Frankfurt, Germany, from Baghdad yesterday. Most other German hostages were previously freed after a visit by Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor.

About 70 of the 315 Italians were also freed, and Athens welcomed a decision to release ten Greeks. A Finnish delegation which is visiting Baghdad is

expected to seek the release of nine Finnish nationals.

The Iraqi authorities are planning a big Christmas remission between hostages and visiting wives and have said that the remaining hostages will be released in batches over the ensuing three months.

London and Washington have both dismissed the offer of visits as "cynical manipulation" and have urged relatives not to go to Baghdad, emphasising that their safety cannot be guaranteed during their stay in the city.

"The British release may well provoke more spouses to come, just as the visit by politicians has inspired others to follow," said one Western diplomat yesterday. "In a civilised world you normally punish kidnappers, you do not pander to them. The presence of these women only adds to the Iraqi inventory of human shields."

One American trapped in Baghdad echoed the views of many hostages when he said: "A good many of us are unhappy at the prospect of future visits. They recall the difficulty in getting the women and children out in the first place."

Yesterday the wives of Britons freed recently warned relatives of other captives in Iraq not to expect the same treatment on future visits. "We feel that this release is a one-off," Dorothy Goodwin, who led the group of wives on their two-week mission to Baghdad, said.

"If they succeed we will be the first to congratulate them, but they should not expect the same treatment."

MPs urge stricter curbs on court powers

By QUENTIN COWDREY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS will be strongly pressed this week to tighten up what Labour MPs, probation officers and penal reformers believe is the government's half-hearted attempt to restrict the courts' powers to jail non-violent offenders.

Opposition MPs support the broad thrust of the Criminal Justice Bill, but believe its proposals are too timid and will have only a marginal effect on the jail population. They have a tabled a flurry of amendments, the first of which will be discussed on Thursday when the bill goes into committee.

The key amendment seeks to remove the caveat the bill proposes to the rule that courts should generally disregard previous convictions. Ministers, facing pro-

tests from judges and magistrates, now say the circumstances of past offences should be considered, such as the professionalism with which they were committed.

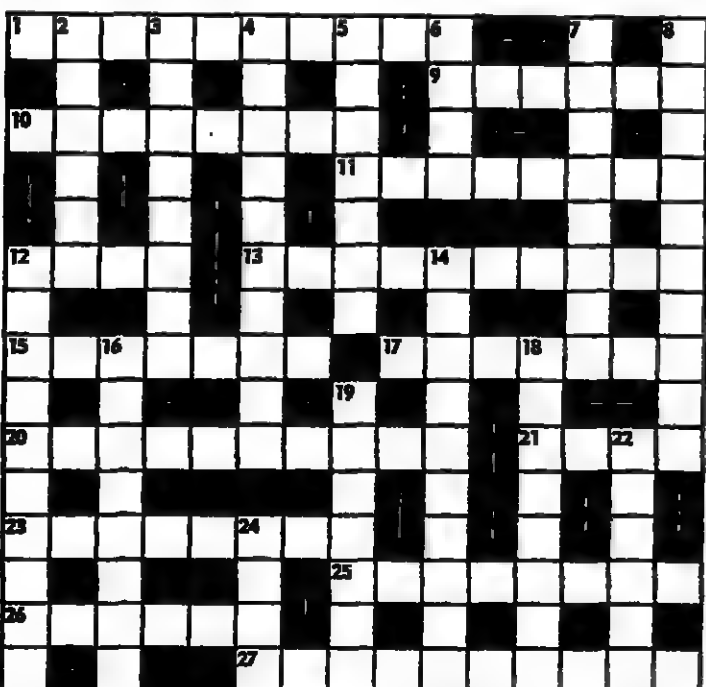
Labour, together with bodies such as the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), says that the qualification should be excised because it will confuse sentencers. The party also says that petty, persistent thieves and burglars will remain at risk of being jailed.

Nacro said yesterday that the government had undermined one of the bill's central principles: that punishments should closely match the seriousness of the crime. Home Office research has shown that nearly 40 per cent of thieves convicted for stealing goods worth

less than £200 were sent to jail. A spokesman said: "In such cases, imprisonment is often a response to persistent petty offending in the past and cannot be justified by the gravity of the offence for which the judge is supposedly sentencing."

The association said the caveat was unnecessary as courts could legitimately consider a criminal's style of offending when assessing the seriousness of his offence. The bill says that jail terms should only be used where offences are so serious as to preclude community sanctions, or to protect the public. Ministers will also be urged to rephrase the bill's opening clause, so as to lay a formal duty on courts not to discriminate against defendants on grounds of race, colour and religion.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,461



ACROSS

- 1 Stump causing gloom (10).
- 9 English second XI, we hear, same respect (6).
- 10 Critical of the skipper with unpaid debts (8).
- 11 He loves making a sheepish creature run around (8).
- 12 A divine waitress (4).
- 13 Time the factory-worker when old (6-4).
- 15 Employment with a catch to it (7).
- 17 Essential vitamin for a Welshman (7).
- 20 College authorities after rum for a fraternal association (10).
- 21 A swimmer - the only one to be seen (4).
- 23 She is a beautiful Italian (8).

DOWN

- 2 Stopping many a recording (8).
- 26 Recruit given directions by heel (6).
- 27 Main need to create improvement (10).
- 2 A game of cards in the car tends to keep children quiet (6).
- 3 The car's odd wheels limiting movement (8).
- 4 Holds until completely motionless (5-5).
- 5 Vet gets bug out of parrot's head (7).
- 6 Well-nigh miserly (4).
- 7 Jaunty dunderhead getting black look (8).
- 8 Face outside right, showing a lack of discretion (10).
- 12 Executing the will of another without giving it a thought (10).
- 14 Scan one and nod off for a short time (10).
- 16 Gather around helper returning from the centre (8).
- 18 A Parisian quarter is expected to, though it's not looked for (8).
- 19 Note the infallible guide's craft (7).
- 22 Have a hankering for a penthouse? (4-2).
- 24 Dead slow (4).



The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,460 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

Concise Crossword, page 15

WEATHER

A generally cold day, made worse in northeastern areas by very strong winds. England and Wales will be cloudy with some rain at first, perhaps with sleet or snow on hills in Wales and northern England. Western Wales and northwest England will turn drier and brighter. Much of Scotland will have showers but southwest Scotland and Northern Ireland will be mostly dry with some sun. Outlook: Staying cold.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	15-20	W 10-15	Partly	
Alexandria	18-22	W 10-15	Partly	
Athens	15-20	W 10-15	Partly	
Bombay	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Buenos Aires	15-20	W 10-15	Partly	
Calcutta	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Cairo	18-22	W 10-15	Partly	
Colon	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Hong Kong	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
London	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Madras	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Mumbai	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
New Delhi	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Paris	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Rangoon	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Singapore	25-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Tokyo	15-20	W 10-15	Partly	
Yokohama	15-20	W 10-15	Partly	

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
London	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Edinburgh	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Manchester	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Birmingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Cardiff	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Belfast	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Sheffield	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Nottingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Leeds	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Bradford	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Coventry	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Derby	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Liverpool	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Southampton	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Bristol	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Exeter	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Plymouth	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Cardiff	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Belfast	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- FINNESKO**
 a. A slushy dog
 b. A chemical rock
 c. A Noh Play singer
- SARUS**
 a. The Indian crane
 b. A historical queen
 c. A fern spore-producer
- GREGORY**
 a. A jacket with hood
 b. A chess gambit
 c. A Levantine cross
- GREGORY**
 a. A chess
 b. A man's cape
 c. A sword

Answers on page 22, column 1

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0838 401 followed by the appropriate code.

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 M-ways/roads M1-Carlton T. 733
 M-ways/roads M25-M4 734
 M-ways/roads M25-M4 735
 M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks
 National motorways 737
 West Country 738
 Wales 740
 Midlands 741
 East Angles 742
 North-west England 743
 Scotland 744
 Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 33p per minute (plus 44p per minute at all other times).

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 pm to 8 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 4C (39F). Humidity: 80 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.9 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.1 hr. Sea: max sea level, 6 pm, 38.45 metres, min, 1,000 metres, 28.5m.

Today: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 5C (41F). Humidity: 80 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.1 hr. Sea: max sea level, 6 pm, 38.45 metres, min, 1,000 metres, 28.5m.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Saturday day temp: Poole, Dorset, 10C (50F); lowest day temp: Buxton, Derbyshire, 3C (37F). Highest rainfall: Macclesfield, near Shropshire, 12.1 in. Highest sunshine: Three, Herefordshire, 8.3 hr.

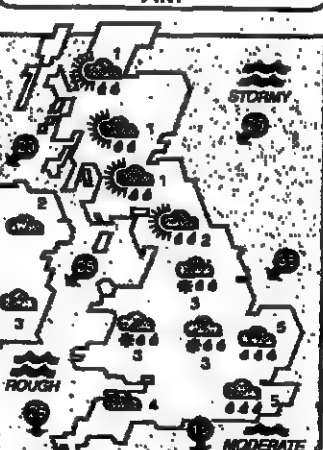
MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 5C (41F). Humidity: 80 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.1 hr. Sea: max sea level, 6 pm, 38.45 metres, min, 1,000 metres, 28.5m.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 5C (41F). Humidity: 80 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.1 hr. Sea: max sea level, 6 pm, 38.45 metres, min, 1,000 metres, 28.5m.

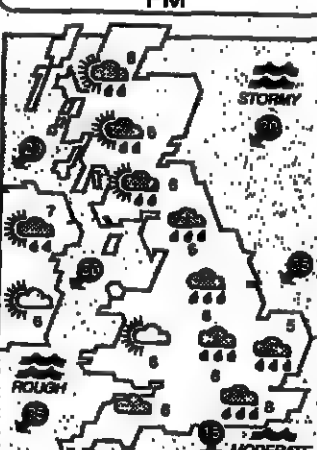
AM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 3.59 pm to 7.36 am
 Bristol 4.09 pm to 7.47 am
 Edinburgh 4.50 pm to 8.12 am
 Manchester 3.55 pm to 7.55 am
 Plymouth 4.25 pm to 7.51 am

PM



YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloudy; b, fair; c, rain; d, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Belfast	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Birmingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Bristol	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Cardiff	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Edinburgh	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Exeter	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Gloucester	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Leeds	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Liverpool	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Manchester	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Nottingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Sheffield	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Southampton	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Stirling	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Swansea	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Torquay	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	
Wrexham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly	

THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEDNESDAY
 US dollar 1.9675 (100)
 19675 (100)
 W German mark 2.362 (100)
 Exchange index 94.3 (100)

STOCK MARKETS

FT 30 Share 1712.3 (100)
 FTSE 100 2170.5 (100)
 New York Dow Jones 2527.23 (100)
 Tokyo Nikkei 2348.28 (100)

TOURIST

London to Paris 100
 London to Rome 100
 London to New York 100
 London to Tokyo 100

BUSINESS

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

CBI forecasts 2.3% drop in factory output

By PHILIP BASSETT and COLIN NARBROUGE

THE Confederation of British Industry has joined the most gloomy economic forecasters in predicting that output will fall for four successive quarters, starting in the last three months of this year, and that manufacturing output will drop by 2.3 per cent in 1991.

Business confidence at lowest for decade

THE CBI's latest monthly survey shows that manufacturers are expecting output to fall over the next four months.

On balance, more companies expect the volume of output to decline than at any time since December 1980, the onset of the early Eighties recession.

David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said that overall demand remained weak, and profit margins were under considerable pressure. Many manufacturers were looking for interest rates to be cut as quickly as possible.

About 39 per cent of companies expect the volume of output to decline over the next four-month period, continuing a trend since July of falling output expectations. The "balance" of 23 per cent expecting output to fall compares with a figure for October of 17 per cent. Stocks are reported to be adequate, and price expectations weak.

The CBI survey, based on replies from 1,379 companies received between October 30 and November 14, shows that 55 per cent of companies are reporting order books at below normal levels.

Demand was particularly weak in metal manufacturing, followed by engineering. Taking into account those reporting orders above-normal, a balance of 44 per cent have below-normal order books, the same as in October.

Mr Wigglesworth said this indicated some hope that the fall in domestic orders might be reaching a low point. Export order books have weakened markedly since October, with a "balance" of 31 per cent reporting insufficient orders compared with 23 per cent.

Shell oil find

Brunei Shell Petroleum, part of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, says it has discovered large deposits of gas and light oil in the Champlain field about 37 miles offshore north of the Brunei capital.

THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEEK
US dollar 1.9675 (+0.0010)
W German mark 2.9227 (+0.0319)
Exchange index 94.3 (+0.5)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1712.2 (+97.4)
FT-SE 100 2170.5 (+102.5)
New York Dow Jones 2527.23 (-23.02)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 23400.28 (+228.65)

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.84	20.15
Belgium Fr	21.45	20.15
Canada Cdn	2.84	20.15
Denmark Kr	11.70	11.00
Finland Mk	1.29	8.95
France Fr	1.29	8.95
Germany DM	3.05	2.95
Greece Dr	15.03	15.09
Hong Kong \$	1.145	1.075
Italy Lira	2220	2100
Japan Yen	254.50	260.50
Netherlands Gld	3.425	3.225
Norway Kr	11.90	11.20
Portugal Esc	6.55	4.75
South Africa R	11.35	10.74
Spain Ptas	11.35	10.74
Sweden Kr	5.75	5.42
Switzerland Fr	2.045	1.945
Turkey Lira	5.00	35.00
USA \$	2.84	20.15
Yugoslavia Dnr	26.00	21.00

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to different currencies.
Retail Price Index: 120.3 (October)

Tory election may lead to postponement of generators sale

Question mark over spring flotation

By MARTIN WALLER

THE impending change of prime minister could result in the postponement of the flotation of National Power, the two electricity generators, in February at a probable value of £3.5 billion.

The fear is growing in the City that a snap election called by a victorious candidate to secure a new five-year mandate would clash with the flotation.

It is also feared that the mere possibility of a spring election would create far too much uncertainty in the City and among private investors for the lengthy promotional campaign leading up to privatisation to be launched.

This would be bad news for Ed Wallis, chief executive at PowerGen, and John Baker, his counterpart at National Power.

Since the unexpected departure of Robert Maltby, the PowerGen chairman, this month, Mr Wallis has firmly established himself in the driving seat of his company as it heads towards privatisation, a position already held at National Power by Mr Baker.

After the government's flirtation with a private sale of PowerGen, both are anxious for privatisation to go ahead as soon as possible.

Given the need to keep March and April open for the Budget, the float could not then take place until May, to the dismay of the two Scottish companies due to be floated that month, at an estimated £1-£1.5 billion.

One option would be to push Scottish Power and Scottish Hydro-Electric back into June, but the more likely decision would be to float them in the autumn after the holiday season.

The Scots are already agitated that they are having to



Sinking feeling: Ed Wallis of PowerGen (left), and National Power's John Baker

take third place in the privatisation of the power industry.

But the narrow window within which they can be sold is illustrative of the tight schedule to which the government has to adhere. It must also avoid a clash with the second call on the 12 distributors, which is payable in October.

The City is keen that all the

shares in the two generators should be sold at once. But John Wakeham, the energy secretary, who agonised over whether to sell all of the distributors, believes there is more reason to retain some of the generators.

They are perceived as far riskier investments than the rest of the industry, so it is plausible that a second sale, several years after, when the

stock market had formed a proper assessment of them, might raise more funds.

The final political hitch over the sale of the 12 distributors next month rests on City fears over Labour's plans to regain state control of the National Grid Company, which the 12 jointly own.

The loss of the National Grid would cut off about 10 per cent of their profits.

Kingfisher looks at French bid

By OUR CITY STAFF

KINGFISHER, the retail group that owns Comet, Superdrug, Woolworths and B&Q, is believed to be gearing up for a sizeable takeover or joint venture, a year after its £570 million bid for Dixons, the electrical retailer, was banned by the Monopolies Commission.

The group is in talks with Darty, the largest electrical retailer in France. A merger or joint venture would give Kingfisher an entry into Europe and allow its Comet chain to grow without facing monopolies problems.

Nigel Whitaker, Kingfisher's director of corporate affairs, said the group, in common with many retailers, was looking at Europe.

Kingfisher is known to study carefully every opportunity in its markets and is the subject of bad rumours. Its name has been linked to a series of vague acquisition stories in recent weeks, including Storehouse, Sears, and least likely of all, Ramen.

Kingfisher took a serious look at Boots before its purchase of Ward White but with a market capitalisation of £1.7 billion, Kingfisher is considerably smaller than Boots, valued at more than £3 billion.

Kingfisher is surviving the recession better than most retailers and is in a strong position to take advantage of the depressed value of its competitors' shares by making an acquisition.

Refinancing likely at WPP Group

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

MARTIN Sorrell, chief executive of WPP Group, the highly borrowed advertising company, is expected to announce a refinancing package after the slump in the value of his company last week.

Bankers are said to favour an injection of equity from a potential partner, in return for a stake in the group, plus the sale of parts of the business.

A conventional rights issue is unlikely because of the fall in the share price to 138p on Friday from 392p at the start of the week. The City would like to see WPP raise up to £100 million to tide it over the months ahead.

WPP, which owns J Walter Thompson and Ogilvy & Mather, the advertising agencies, gave a warning that profits for the year to end-December were unlikely to match City estimates of £110 million.

Despite the company's assurances that the group was

still trading extremely profitably, panic selling ensued.

Analysts are concerned that even if the group makes £90 million this year, next year's pre-tax profits may be no more than £70 million. WPP's debt is expected to be about £315 million by the year-end, and there are worries about interest and debt repayment covenants and the prospects for the dividend.

But WPP is expected to retain the confidence of its bankers who are unlikely to push the group to take any drastic action immediately. Their first priority is to see City confidence restored to the group.

Dentsu, the largest Japanese agency, which only weeks ago announced it was taking a 40 per cent stake in Colten Dickinson Pearce, the advertising agency, may do a similar deal with WPP. Dentsu has a 20 per cent stake in the HDM network in Europe, a partnership between Dentsu, Eurocom and Young and Rubicam.

Other large Japanese agencies have also announced plans to expand in Europe and America and a partnership with WPP could be ideal.

The most obvious disposal for WPP would be the sale of Scott McCabe Sloves, the American agency which recently lost the Volvo account. Scott owns 22 per cent of Abbott Mead Vickers, the British agency, and a merger of the two is possible.



Sorrell: retains confidence

Dividend blow for Harlin

FROM BRIAN BUCHANAN IN SYDNEY

PETER Bartels, the chief executive of Elders Ltd, has dealt a blow to John Elliott's Harlin Holdings, the company's main shareholder, by ruling out the special dividend originally proposed by Mr Elliott as part of restructuring plans. Harlin needs the funds to lower its own debts.

Mr Bartels, who took over from Mr Elliott in May, said the board had been clear that it would not pay a special dividend this year. Instead cash raised by the brewing group from asset sales would be used to reduce debt.

Elders was aiming to be "one of the more conservatively geared companies in Australia," he said. The company was likely to look at the dividend issue "when we're considering next year."

Harlin is Elders' controlling shareholder with 39 per cent. Dividends from Elders are the company's sole source of income. At present Harlin is funding its interest payments from a US\$110 million facility put in place by investors.

The special dividend would have put US\$1 billion into Harlin. Harlin debt includes US\$2 billion of interest-bearing debt and US\$860 million of preference shares after being forced into a takeover of Elders last year. One hope for Harlin is that the market will respond to Mr Bartels' attempts to cut debt and lift Elders' share price.

Renault lifts Skoda bid

FROM OUR CITY STAFF

PRAGUE RENAULT has improved its offer for Skoda in a last-minute attempt to beat Volkswagen for the hand of the ailing Czechoslovak carmaker. Raymond Levy, the Renault chairman, said the offer, made with its associate, Volvo, would involve investing Fr13 billion in Skoda over the next five years.

He added: "Renault offers an equal three-part association between Skoda, Renault and Volvo, important invest-

ments and a precise idea of the joint production."

Skoda is expected to choose between the Renault offer and an DM8 billion bid from Volkswagen within a few days. The decision has to be ratified by the Czech regional government.

Vladimir Dlouhy, the economy minister, said: "The Czech government will take the final decision after the two final offers by Renault-Volvo and Volkswagen are compared."

(Reuters)

Airlines put Singapore links in a spin

FROM HARVEY ELLIOTT IN SINGAPORE

HOPES of expanding international airline competition and boosting links between Britain and Singapore after last year's liberal aviation treaty look like foundering. The reason: old-fashioned international airline politics and rivalry between the national carriers.

British Airways has rejected a proposal to base a fleet of jets in Singapore to provide a network of services throughout Asia. The scheme, which would have justified the expansion of Singapore's Changi airport, was turned down when it became clear Singapore Airlines would demand a similar hub at Heathrow.

Singapore was delighted when BA switched the stop on its one-stop service between London and Australia from Bangkok this year and suggested it base a fleet of smaller jets in Singapore.

A BA spokesman said last night: "Theoretically it would be possible for us to create a new hub in Singapore but in reality it is not practical. Most of the

routes they want us to fly would have been fiercely opposed by other countries in the area and in return they would be seeking to fly on routes from London across the Atlantic and elsewhere."

BA has also pulled out of talks with Singapore Aerospace and Japan Airlines aimed at creating a giant engineering base at Singapore airport to maintain and service jets.

The Singapore government is still hoping for a change of mind by BA and is trying to persuade other European airlines to take part. Ho Beng Hui, deputy director general of the Civil Aviation Authority for Singapore, said yesterday: "We hope we will become the aviation hub of the region. We can take all comers and will encourage other airlines to set up a base here."

The booming Far East aviation market is growing so fast that within ten years it is predicted that 40 per cent of all international traffic will be centred on the region. To cope with the demand, Singapore has invested well over £200 million in building another terminal at

Changi airport. Its futuristically named "Airtropolis", which has just formally opened, will double capacity from 15 million passengers a year to 30 million but could turn into a costly white elephant as airlines face the possibility of a slump in passenger numbers.

Singapore is almost alone in having spare capacity. Tokyo is hemmed in by environmental pressures. Hong Kong's plan to build a massive airport on reclaimed land on Lantau island has offended mainland China because it was not consulted; and other nearby rivals such as Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur are virtually full and will take many years to build facilities to match Singapore's.

Singapore's Changi airport was opened in 1981 and swiftly grew as it attracted flights.

With the new ultra-long-range Boeing 747-400, officials became convinced that European airlines that were forced to stop at Middle East airports such as Dubai or Abu Dhabi would simply bypass them and land at a convenient city in the fast-growing Asian region.

BT 'may block cheaper services'

By NICK NUTTALL

TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

MEASURES designed to limit rather than boost competition in a freer telecommunications market have been drafted by British Telecom.

The company is considering higher prices for companies that sell discount services by reselling bulk and spare capacity on BT's digital network.

Information leaked to the National Network, the company that has the exclusive rights to resell spare capacity on the Post Office's telecoms system, indicates that BT, which owns the Post Office's lines, expects to begin phasing out discounts to buyers of bulk lines next year.

The practice, which has led to discount services for business users, has played a key role in increasing competition in America, experts claim.

The document indicates that BT plans to base the price of multiple lines on the cost of a single line for digital private circuits. This would leave business customers little to choose between using BT or a resale company like the National Network.

BT says in the document that it expects opposition from Ofcom, the telecommunications regulator that approves BT pricing policies, but it will try to implement the changes in April.

Michael Davis, chairman of the National Network, said his company had adopted strategies to head off BT's proposed move, including the signing of an agreement with Telecolumbus of Switzerland, which has bought the world's largest private digital network.

Mr Davis said the company would also be looking to Mercury and the networks of British Rail Telecom to buy bulk line capacity as soon as they came on line. National Network will apply to build its own network, as part of the government's duopoly review, which is expected to report in January.

"The trade and industry department's consultative document on telecommunications policy for the 1990s, published less than two weeks ago, opens the way for competition to reduce prices. BT is moving to block one of the main ways in which it can work," Mr Davis said.

A spokesman for BT confirmed the company was planning to review its pricing policy in the spring. He described details contained in the leaked document as "hypothetical", saying: "No decision has been taken yet."

The facts on foreign currency mortgages.

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Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it.

The sterling equivalent of your liability under a foreign currency mortgage may be increased by exchange rate movements.

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

The decision lies with the government, subject to obliga-

source of immense revenue for the Treasury. As the century draws to a close, and tax payments decline, the operators will claw back more tax relief to finance a tidy withdrawal.

STEPHEN MARKESON

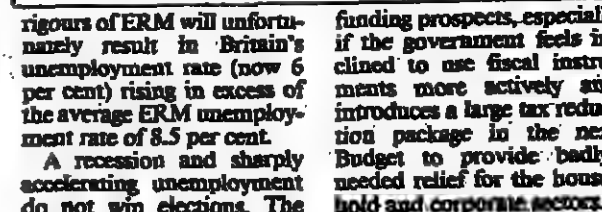


Sir William, a former Tarmac chief executive, wants to catch the attention of the nation's businessmen by ad-

By next spring it will have spent \$95.4 million of public

Almost 1,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and stand ready for development. Substantial improvements to the area's road network are also completed, under way or planned.

GILT-EDGED



long gun yields typically oc-
cine as the trough in eco-
nomic activity draws nearer.
A similar phenomenon
exists in the American bond
market. Once the trough has
been established (possibly
the turn of the year, if the
Treasury is to be believed),
gilt yields tend to rise.

NEIL MACKINNON
Yamatchi

By Our City Staff

The loan would be a traditional balance of payments loan. Greece had a \$2.6 billion balance of payments deficit in the first seven months of the year, and some economists expect the deficit to reach \$2.8 billion by the end of the year.

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

The report says the weakening of demand began to emerge after the imposition of the community charge, and with the recession now well entrenched in the high street there are clear signs that

Despite the gloomy background, the report expects the jewellery market to grow by 8.2 per cent in 1990, giving a value of £2.6 billion.

Ramers' sales are now rising at about 15 per cent on last year but analysts believe Gerald Ramer, chairman and chief executive, may have difficulty in achieving his aim of 25 per cent sales growth this Christmas. Ramers has introduced Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles watches at £4.95, which are selling at the rate of 60,000 a day.

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Mr Hennessy said: "We've doubled



Andrew Holland, a smaller companies analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, expects full-year pre-tax profits of £7.3 million, against £3.22 million last time, giving earnings of 18.4p. He rates the shares a buy on a price/earnings ratio of about 9.7.

Net debt is expected to be cleared by the year-end, although it was 100 per cent geared three years ago.

long-term buy as the company has sound management and a good balance sheet."

PHILIP PANGALOS

Company	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525
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[illegible][illegible]

BULLION: Per ounce
Open: \$379.00-379.50 Close: \$384.00-384.50
High: \$384.25-384.75 Low: \$379.00-379.50

COINS: Per coin (EX VAT)
Brass: \$382.00-387.00 (\$199.00-202.00)
Stereotype: \$363.00-398.00 (\$194.00-199.50)
Iron: \$382.00-397.00 (\$199.00-202.00)
American Eagle: \$382.00-397.00 (\$199.00-202.00)
New Sovereign: \$80.00-82.00 (\$45.75-47.75)
Cob. Sovereign: \$80.00-82.00 (\$45.75-47.75)
Pictorial: \$452.75 (\$254.00)
Pictorial: \$84.00 (\$47.80)
Silver: \$4.15-4.17 (\$2.110-2.125)

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No.	Company	Group	Code
1	Parsons	Building, Roads	
2	Polyprop	Industrial L-R	
3	Worthing	Bank, Discount	
4	Brindley	Industrial A-D	
5	Leeds	Textiles	
6	Firs Leisure	Leisure	
7	Lloyds (as)	Bank, Discount	
8	Grovesend Sec	Industrial E-K	
9	Alfred Irish	Bank, Discount	
10	Diploma	Industrial A-D	
11	Wick	Industrial S-Z	
12	Vickers	Industrial S-Z	
13	Dalgetts (as)	Food	
14	Prisma	Oil, Gas	
15	Champion Hdg	Industrial E-K	
16	Balfour	Building, Roads	
17	Isotone	Industrial E-K	
18	Smith David	Paper, Print, Adv	
19	T & N (as)	Industrial S-Z	
20	Alfred Test	Textiles	
21	Marica Spacer (as)	Chemical, Plastics	
22	Hays	Industrial E-K	
23	Southend Prop	Property	
24	Hulme	Industrial E-K	
25	Young (H)	Industrial S-Z	
26	Lowell (V)	Building, Roads	
27	Mounting	Property	
28	Clifford Foods 'A'	Food	
29	Marshall	Building, Roads	
30	Clyde Pet	Oil, Gas	
31	Scher (as)	Industrial S-Z	
32	Bransford	Industrial A-D	
33	Q. Polychem	Industrial A-D	
34	Nas Ave B	Bank, Discount	
35	B. Land (as)	Property	
36	BET Ord (as)	Industrial A-D	
37	Evered	Building, Roads	
38	B. Aerospace (as)	Motors, Aircraft	
39	Transpore Dev	Transport	
40	Lo Service	Motors, Aircraft	
41	Babcock	Industrial A-D	
42	Rural Dev (as)	Chemical	
43	Brison	Property	
44	Brison Hdg	Industrial E-K	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of 14,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEK

The weekly £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize has been won by Gladys Stobbat of Northallerton, North Yorkshire.

BRITISH FUNDS			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

UNDATED			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

INDEX-LINKED			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

ELECTRICALS			
Fund	Price	Change	%
...

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began November 19. Dealings end December 7. Contango day December 10. Settlement day December 17.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

BREWERIES

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

BUILDING, ROADS

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
...

Portfolio
PLATINUM

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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
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Court of Appeal

Law Report November 26 1990

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Test for arbitration leave to appeal

Geogas SA v Trammo Gas Ltd
Before Lord Justice Dillon,
Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and
Lord Justice Leggatt

[Judgment November 14]
Leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal under section 1(7) of the Arbitration Act 1979, when a question of law had been certified by a High Court judge, should be granted where the question was one worthy of consideration by the Court of Appeal, the test was not that there had to be a strong prima facie case that the judge was wrong.

The Court of Appeal so held by a majority, Lord Justice Dillon dissenting, in a reserved judgment granting to Trammo Gas Ltd, the charterers under a charterparty, leave to appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Webster who had allowed an appeal by Geogas SA, the owners, from a unanimous decision of three arbitrators awarding damages to Trammo.

Mr Kenneth Robinson, QC and Mr Peter Gross, for Trammo; Mr Peter Goldsmith, QC and Mr Jeffrey Chapman for Geogas.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that since the judge, although refusing leave to appeal, certified two questions of law of general public importance under section 1(7), it was open

to Trammo to apply to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal, which they did.

Lord Justice Staughton, before whom the application first came, said that he would have wished to grant leave "but I am constrained by authority... not to grant leave unless there is a strong prima facie case that the judge was wrong, this not being a 'one-off case'".

That was clearly a reference to the guidelines laid down by the House of Lords in *The Nema* (1982) AC 724, which were principally directed to the giving of leave by a High Court judge under section 1(3)(b) of the Act, to appeal to the High Court against an award by arbitrators.

The matter came before the full court on a renewal of Trammo's application. Mr Robinson's main submission was that the court was not constrained by the *Nema* guidelines, and had a wider discretion.

His Lordship, after considering authorities, agreed with Lord Justice Staughton. Since there was no strong prima facie case that Mr Justice Webster was wrong, but it was merely arguable that that was so, leave to appeal should be refused.

LORD JUSTICE LEGGATT said that subsection (7) of section 1 contained no equivalent to the earlier subsections

which Lord Diplock in *The Nema* construed so as to give effect to Parliament's intention not to encourage appeals from arbitrators' awards.

Provision for leave to appeal in a form such as in section 1(7) was familiar, but the court's attention had not been drawn to any other context in which the discretion to grant or refuse leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal was fettered.

The notion that any judge worth his salt might take the view, as soon as he had delivered his judgment, that there was a strong prima facie case that it was wrong, was little short of absurd. That militated strongly against any construction of section 1(7) that would yield that result.

The decisions of judges, unlike those of arbitrators, were of persuasive authority *inter se* and might be published; it was therefore of much greater importance that their decisions should be correct.

That was best achieved by the application of a strict test for allowing leave to appeal from judges than from arbitrators.

For those and other reasons his Lordship concluded that the *Nema* guidelines were not intended to apply in the circumstances.

Given that the judge had to be

satisfied that the question of law fell within section 1(1)(b), the test was whether the question was worthy of consideration by the Court of Appeal.

That would include an assessment of whether there was sufficient doubt about the correctness of the judge's decision to warrant such consideration, whether the decision of the Court of Appeal would add significantly to clarity and certainty of English commercial law, and whether for some other reason the Court of Appeal agreed to consider the question in law.

In the present case, which involved two points of law of general public importance which were not in themselves unusual although arising out of unusual facts, the case for permitting Trammo leave to appeal was stronger because, having won before the arbitrators, it was a chosen tribunal of three experienced and legally qualified arbitrators, they had lost on the appeal to the judge.

It was one of the comparative common cases in which the Court of Appeal would speedily finally should how to legal fiction.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON delivered a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Leggatt.

Solicitors: Ince & Co, Middleton; Lewis Lawrence Graham.

Admissibility of altered evidence

Director of Public Prosecutions v British Telecommunications plc
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Otton
[Judgment November 19]

Where examination of a vehicle to obtain evidence to support a prosecution for failure to maintain the vehicle involved a permanent alteration to the vehicle's condition, that evidence was not rendered inadmissible merely because the defendant had not had an opportunity to examine the vehicle in its original unaltered condition.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by the prosecution against a decision of Maidenhead Justices to dismiss an application for a writ of habeas corpus following their decision to exclude evidence under section 78 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

The defendant was charged with using a road sign on a motorway where the braking system was not maintained in good and efficient working order and properly adjusted contrary to regulations 18(1) of the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations (SI 1986 No 1078).

Mr Rhodri Price Lewis for the prosecution; Mr John Tounes for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the justices had accepted the defence argument that the inspection of the vehicle by the police expert had so altered the braking system that it became impossible for the defence expert to determine the original state of the mechanism and challenge the police evidence as to its condition.

The justices had then excluded the evidence under section 78 of the 1984 Act on the ground of gross unfairness. That had been the only evidence for the prosecution. The decision had been wrong and an abuse of the power under section 78.

It was for justices to say, having heard the evidence, whether or not they accepted the

police expert's evidence and conclusion that the braking system was in a state of disrepair. It might be that, having heard him, they would conclude that they were not prepared to accept that the vehicle was in the condition he said.

As a secondary fact, the justices might hold that the defendant had been denied an opportunity to examine the brakes. That was a matter which went to weight not admissibility and was to be decided after hearing the prosecution case. It was not for the justices to preempt the matter before hearing any evidence.

MR JUSTICE OTTON, agreeing, said that it had been necessary for the expert to carry

out the examination he did; the evidence was probative of the offence.

There had been no impropriety in doing the examination or obligation to tell the defendant. However, it would be prudent in such circumstances, for the police to inform a defendant and give him the opportunity to be present.

There were other similar situations such as post-mortem or examination of a building after a fire. In such circumstances it might be necessary to disturb remains. That did not render the evidence inadmissible but might affect its weight.

Solicitors: CPS, Abingdon; Mr Colin R. Green.

Power to hear union complaint

Lamban v Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians

The court had jurisdiction to entertain an application by a trade union member under section 5(1) of the Trade Union Act 1984 in respect of the conduct of the union in relation to an election to its executive council even though the union had already made an application to the certification officer and those proceedings were still uncompleted.

MR JUSTICE OTTON, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, said that nothing in section 6(3) of the 1984 Act, which allowed a subsequent application to be made in respect of the same matter, indicated that the pre-

vious proceedings must have been completed first.

Were it otherwise it might have unfortunate consequences with regard to the court's powers, under section 23 of the Employment Act 1982, to grant interdictory relief.

While it might be undesirable that two sets of proceedings should proceed at the same time there would be little advantage to a stay of proceedings in the High Court when the plaintiff could apply there at a later date.

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Defeat leaves Bath to concentrate on league ambitions and offers rivals renewed hope of success in the Pilkington Cup

Concentration the key to Leicester's surprising success

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

Bath 12
Leicester 12

AS A famous lady said last week, it's a funny old world. Both Margaret Thatcher and Bath have occupied positions of immense authority in their respective spheres during the 1980s, but at least for Bath, the beaten Pilkington Cup holders, there is a tomorrow, with the league still there to be won.

Only Bath's players will know to what extent they relate, subconsciously, when they heard that Leicester, on the eve of Saturday's third-round cup tie at the Recreation Ground, had lost four first-choice players. Having beaten the same opponents away in the league the previous week, Bath could be forgiven for pre-match confidence at home, even if Jack Rowell, their coach, was worried about the fitness of Stuart Barnes, his captain.

He was right to be. Leicester had indicated before the match that they intended to pinpoint Barnes as an area of weakness, and they did so with a consistency rare in English rugby.

To overturn not only the

league result but the hidden fears of their own supporters, Leicester produced 80 minutes of magnificent concentration, which earned them victory by a goal and two penalty goals to nil, brought a sigh of relief in clubs up and down the country that Bath's looming presence was no more, and totally opened up the competition.

The success of their game plan was a tribute to David Matthews and Tony Russ, the Leicester coaches. But for the players themselves, no praise can be too high: this was a day for the club men, for Rob Tebbutt and Tom Smith and Stuart Redfern, who receive little notice from the try-line but they were forced back and their midfield found themselves under pressure rather than surging forward.

Only once did Guscott slip the shackles, in the closing minutes when he put Blackett away, but the wing's chip was covered by Kardooni. Kardooni's first-half break, supported by Tebbutt and Tressler, should have produced a try, but Sandford's hands let him down over the Bath line. None the less Sandford, kicking ahead, helped create the try scored by Brian Smith, who sidestepped the ball to the posts and won the race for the touchdown.

Liley's conversion, with an earlier penalty, gave Leicester a 9-0 half-time advantage. He missed two long-range attempts but did not when Lee was penalised for stamping; it was a rare moment of rancour in 160 minutes of rugby between these two clubs in eight days which produced three classical confrontations of which both can be proud.

Russ also indicated the approach which terminated Bath's hold on a competition they have held since 1962. They held the trophy for four successive years, winning 22 ties between 1984 and 1988 before losing 4-3 to Moseley. They resumed their domination in 1989 (winning the final against Leicester) and 1990.

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Russ, Leicester's director of coaching, said: "They have had it right at Bath for many years, before their coaching team split up, and I want to develop a similar team of 'professionals', with a small 'P'. For too long, rugby clubs have existed on one bloke who has had to know everything about the backs, about the forwards, about the opposition, about how to cut up the oranges."

"We have been watched by nearly 21,000 people in the last eight days - that's professional sport and we have to run it the same way. Our players have only four hours' contact time."

IF IMITATION is the sincerest form of flattery, then Tony Russ paid tribute to Bath's cup longevity after watching his club dismiss the hosts before a capacity crowd of 8,300 (David Hands writes).

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the Bath backs to run sideways.

If ever Bath missed Simon Halliday's midfield strength, it was on Saturday; Barnes, feeling his long-standing groin strain, had no room to kick, and when Leicester had possession, the Bath stand-off found himself effectively removed Barnes from large parts of the game.

One scrum late in the game emphasised Leicester's superiority over the club which, since 1984, had won six out of seven cup finals and had not lost a cup match at home since 1982. Bath had the lead ten metres from the try-line but they were forced back and their midfield found themselves under pressure rather than surging forward.

Only once did Guscott slip the shackles, in the closing minutes when he put Blackett away, but the wing's chip was covered by Kardooni. Kardooni's first-half break, supported by Tebbutt and Tressler, should have produced a try, but Sandford's hands let him down over the Bath line. None the less Sandford, kicking ahead, helped create the try scored by Brian Smith, who sidestepped the ball to the posts and won the race for the touchdown.

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Catching a tiger by the tail: Bath attempt to halt the Leicester captain, Richards, during Saturday's Cup defeat

Saunders lights up the Irish

By CHRIS THAU

London Irish 20
Sale 16

THE Irish had played Sale six times previously during the past three seasons and every game had been high-scoring and entertaining. The seventh meeting, at Sunbury, in the third round of the Pilkington Cup on Saturday, was no exception.

Both sides ran at each other with passion and commitment and had their skill and organisation matched the enthusiasm, it might have been a classic.

The Irish, the more enterprising, and technically accomplished side, prevailed by one goal, two tries and two penalty goals. Sale, in the process of rebuilding, provided a stern, and until the dying minutes, unwavering challenge.

The exiles, aware of their relative lack of size up front, and the glut of talent among their backs, decided to throw possession wide. The accomplished John Stevens, providing precise two-handed catches in the lineout - an area otherwise dominated by the big Sale trio of Parker, MacFarlane and Tim Burchfield - the Irish stormed out of defence with defiance.

The man who allowed the Irish backs to express their potential was the scrum half, Rob Saunders, whose tactics and service were exceptional.

He was involved in a score of three Irish tries, firstly scoring the third himself following a chip ahead from his stand-off half, David Hogg, and then in the Irish's second try, following the departure of their loose-head, Dave Robson, for service with the RAF in Saudi Arabia.

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West Hartlepool show little respect for fine reputation

By MICHAEL STEVENSON

West Hartlepool 3
Waspas 7

WASPS will long remember Saturday's torrid Pilkington Cup meeting at Brion Lane, after learning that exaggerated respect for reputations of the famous is not a characteristic of Hartlepool folk.

Drawing on reserves of courage and energy of which they may have been previously unaware, West Hartlepool came to terms with Wasps' superiority, especially in the rucks, maids and lineouts, and, having conceded a 7-0 interval lead, came agonisingly close to springing the surprise of the season.

Even so, Wasps' win by a try and a penalty to a penalty gives no hint of the disparity in favour in the number of clear-cut scoring chances, after West Hartlepool had come within centimetres of scoring a try virtually from the kick-off.

Icy, driving rain fell for much of the match, which, in the conditions, was a real credit to both sides.

Gradually, West Hartlepool's confidence grew, but Wasps should, none the less, have

scored from a searing break by Hopley. When Rees tackled Hopley in full flight soon afterwards, he was penalised for preventing Hopley's release and Armstrong bounced the penalty over via the left post.

Now, however, the wind and rain favoured the home team and Wasps were defending in desperation as Lancaster, Simon Mitchell and Howe drove forward fiercely; their defence held, though Stabler's one penalty from four chances, two of them long-range, was also a significant factor.

During the closing stages, Wasps' squandered numerous chances to extend their lead, before and after Armstrong's departure with a leg injury.

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The game proved that West Hartlepool are a fine side, possessing real pace on both wings, an enterprising full back and a stand-off half who distributes intelligently and can kick prodigiously. They could certainly prosper in the top half of the second division of the championship.

The game began dramatically. Cooke swept round his mark, but had put a foot in touch before giving what seemed a scoring pass to Brown. A wonderful half-volley take by Andrew and a long period of pressure was the prelude to Wasps' try, a push-over, touched down by Ryan.

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Clinical Australians prove too strong

[illegible]

- RUGBY UNION 31
● RACING 33
● FOOTBALL 34-35

Lamb takes the blame for self-destruction

From ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT
BRISBANE

ALLAN Lamb, his face drained by a day of cricket self-destruction, last night blamed himself for the batting collapse which provoked England's first three-day Test defeat in Australia for 87 years.

Lamb, whose record as stand-in captain is now a melancholy three defeats in three Tests, was also frank as he surveyed the wreckage of a promising start to England's Ashes campaign. "We have got a lot of work to put in if we are even going to compete with the Australians," he said.

England, dismissed for 194 at

Brisbane's Woolloongabba ground on Friday, retaliated with such purpose on Saturday that they claimed a first-innings lead of 42. But then, needing a minimum of 250 to put Australia under pressure on a pitch which had lost its early malice, they were bowled out for a lamentable 114.

Requiring 157 to win, Australia did not lose a wicket as they beat England with two days to spare, something they have not achieved anywhere since 1938 and not in their own country since 1903-04.

Lamb is not often bowed into solemnity but he appeared drawn and emotional when the game ended. He explained: "I am dis-

appointed with myself more than anything, because I was the guy in form and I should have got the big score we needed. Someone had to get a hundred or 150. I blame myself."

Lamb was out in the first over of the day to Terry Alderman, who went on to take six for 47 and resume his extraordinary hypothesis of England's batting. Alderman has now taken 91 wickets in 13 Tests against England; in his last seven, his total is 49 at an average of only 16 runs apiece.

In the aftermath of a stunning defeat, Lamb was contrite. "A score of 114, with the pitch as it was today, is just not acceptable," he

said. "Every batsman knows his own strengths and what he should be doing in Test cricket. Most of us have done it before. Today, nobody did what was necessary."

"It had been a good fightback on Saturday and to end up losing by ten wickets really rubs salt in the wound. But, to be honest, we didn't look like taking a wicket and we have got to play a lot better than we did here to have any chance."

England's team manager, Micky Stewart, characteristically deflected all talk of team changes, specifically dodging questions about the opening batsmen. Wayne Larkins failed in both innings of this match and looked out of his

depth, and although Mike Atherton occupied the crease for two-and-a-half hours, he made only 13 and 15.

Larkins, who was unable to field yesterday due to the effects of an abscess in his mouth, is clearly the most vulnerable player, especially with Hugh Morris, a brave and positive opener, due to arrive in Adelaide tomorrow.

England, whose players all looked bewildered by yesterday's rapid turn of events, will stay in Brisbane until Wednesday, although the Test team was granted a free day today. Their problems are compounded by an itinerary which gives them one-day cricket for

virtually the next month, then just one first-class match before the second Test, in Melbourne, starting on Boxing Day.

Allan Border, Australia's captain, joined in the general criticism of the schedule, saying: "It would have been ideal to have another Test before Christmas." But he refused to gloat after claiming his fifth win in seven Tests against England, and nor would he be drawn into writing off the series.

"We had a few heart tremors before winning this one," he pointed out. "I accept that we are favourites now, but I accept it favourably."

Time to pause and admire

DAVID MILLER

THERE was no reason for shame in Great Britain's 14-0 loss to Australia in the third and final rugby league international at Leeds on Saturday.

The defeat should be seen for what it was: a fine team yielding to a better one.

What has distinguished the Australians this autumn is that, caught on the wrong foot in the opening match at Wembley, they raised their game, by relentless application of their qualities, to an intensity at which being second was no part of their vocabulary.

When Elias scored their third try eight minutes from the end, I had no sense of depression, simply one of admiration, and I'm sure it was the same for many there. Sorry for Hanley and his willing team, yes, yet the Australians had been sharper, harder, quicker and slicker from first kick to last.

That is not to say Britain were outplayed. In the 40 minutes between Eitinghausen's opening try and Meninga's second, there had been memorably anxious moments in which Britain threatened to haul themselves back into contention.

In a game for men, the losers were no less brave, no less tenacious than the winners, just not quite in the same class. When we come to look back upon the series, the turning point, to my mind, was Stuart's last-gasp 70-yard run, bringing Meninga's winning try, at 10-10 in the second match. With a guaranteed share of the series going into the final match, Britain's psychology might have been that priceless shade more confident.

When Hanley led out his men, to a stirring rendition of *Land of Hope and Glory* by the Leeds Philharmonic Chorus, at a steady walk, it was difficult to tell if this low-key emergence from the tunnel portrayed dignity or anxiety. Within moments, we knew what was the mood of the opposition. Indisputably.

The Australians halted every British move with the crushing finality of a warden shutting the door in Sing Sing. There was an awesome quality about Australia's power. In possession, Roach, Lazarus and the massive Siromeni would carry three opponents on their shoulders a dozen yards before being halted.

The crisp assurance of Australia's handling was probably the most marked difference. The ball would skim across the field with unfaltering, staccato precision, despite the rain, to send Eitinghausen, Meninga or Daley, moving on a crescendo of power. If Stuart at scrum-half, with justification, was the official man of the match, my preference would have been for the subtleties, the feigned pass and ball slipped the other way, almost unnoticed, by Lyons at stand-off.

Britain's handling was by comparison loose, with Gory's service, admittedly, under unceasing pressure, often slipshod. The backs were snatching at passes, misdirected high and low. As the ball arrived, they would simultaneously be struck unthinkingly by a green-shirted tank.

Match report, page 32

Alderman haunts England yet again

From ALAN LEE

ALLAN Border could not recall another Test match like it. At breakfast-time yesterday, the captain of Australia was suffering the strain of a sleepless night and a game he feared could run away from him. Before sundown, he was bemusedly reflecting on a three-day win by ten wickets.

In the Australian dressing-room there was a party, the team stereo blasting out its regular victory theme, Tina Turner's *Simply the Best*. Next door was silent and solemn as the England players wondered how they had allowed a dramatic fight-back to turn into spineless surrender in the space of a few hours.

It was strikingly reminiscent of the series in England in 1989, except that even then, amid four resounding defeats, England were never dismissed for a score as paltry as 114, nor did they suffer a day of such humiliation as this. In two-and-a-half hours, England contrived to lose seven wickets for 58; in the next three hours, they failed to take a wicket as Australia rattled off the 157 needed for victory.

There is no question where this game was won and lost: it happened with the last ball of the day's opening over. Terry Alderman skidded his outswinger through a jumpy defensive stroke and dismissed Allan Lamb leg-before.

Lamb had been the cause of Border's restless night and grouchy mood. Late on Saturday evening, Border had dropped the England captain at second slip off Hughes. As slip catches go, it was simple. As matches go, Border consid-

ered it potentially catastrophic.

"I dropped it another 200 times as I tried to sleep," he admitted. "You always paint the worst scenario and I imagined Lamb making the century which won England the match."

Alderman quickly saved his captain from his nightmare. Lamb, anxious to assert command as England resumed with a lead of 98 and seven wickets standing, pulled his second ball abrasively for four, but he failed to see out the over as Alderman began a decisive spell of five wickets for 16 runs, instantly reviving his grip on an England side against which he took 41 wickets in six Tests last year.

Border was at slip again, offering a prayer as umpire McConnell gravely considered the appeal before sentencing a crestfallen Lamb. Alderman was ecstatic. He said: "We had never seen A.B. [Border] so depressed as he was after missing that catch and it was incentive enough for all the bowlers to get out there and do the job."

Alderman did the job all right, and last night it must have been England's batsmen who suffered the nightmares, if indeed they slept at all. The innings figures of six for 47 were the best of Alderman's Test career in only his second home game against England; the first, at Perth eight years ago, ended differently when he attempted a tackle on a spectator invading the pitch and sustained a shoulder injury which jeopardised his playing future.

Once Lamb had gone, it remained an open contest only for as long as Smith and Russell could stay together. They have, of course, played this role more than once before now and Smith set out to apply the self-discipline with which he frustrated the West Indies for protracted spells earlier this year.

He had made only a single in half-an-hour when he leaned forward to force Alderman through mid-wicket, misjudged the length and pace and succeeded only in scooping it to mid-on.

Stewart played a stroke ill-befitting the crisis, and when Border summoned Waugh to winkle out Russell, and he obliged third ball, England were condemned. The final total was their lowest against Australia since their 95 in the Melbourne Centenary Test of 1977, and their lowest at the Gabba.

After the spectacular outcries with which they dismantled Australia's first innings on Saturday, it was a wasteful way to have batted. Fraser and Small must have felt betrayed after their admirable bowling, while the catches taken by Atherton, Small and Smith highlighted as good a fielding performance as I have seen from this sometimes cumbersome England side.

Australia did still require five runs more than their first innings score to win the game, but the comparison was irrelevant. From the start of play yesterday, it was evident that the pitch had reformed in character. It was now comfortable to bat upon, which condemned the England demise all the louder.

Small, preferred to Malcolm with the new ball, was wide and wide in his first spell; Fraser had no rhythm and 30 were on the board in eight overs. Summoning Malcolm to apply the brake can be an improbable move, but he responded with four consecutive maidens and order was briefly restored.

Marsh and Taylor, however, never gave a hint of a chance as they compensated for their failures on Saturday and reminded themselves of the feast they enjoyed in England last year. Between them, they hit 16 runs. England's painful innings had contained a total of seven. Somehow, this summed up one of the most unaccountably ill-balanced days of play imaginable.

BRISBANE: Three members of Australia's Test team - Mark Taylor, Merv Hughes and Greg Matthews - have been omitted for the first two games of the World Series Cup, which starts on Thursday (Reuters reports).

AUSTRALIA PARTY: A.R. Border (capt), G.R. Marsh, G.D. Bruns, G.L. Hogg, M.W. Waugh, S.P. O'Connell, P.L. Taylor, I.A. Healy, C.G. Rackemann, T.M. Alderman, A.R. Reid.

W Indies level series, page 32



Down but not out, yet: Lewis takes evasive action to a Waugh bouncer during England's second innings

FULL SCOREBOARD FROM BRISBANE

Australia won toss won toss					
ENGLAND First Innings					
	Batsman	Runs	Wickets	Over	Score
M.A. Atherton	b R. Field	13	1	91	54
W. Larkins	c Healy b Hughes	12	1	42	37
D.I. Gower	c Healy b Field	61	8	162	121
A.J. Lamb	c Hughes b Matthews	32	5	106	78
A.J. Smith	b Field	7	1	20	13
G.C. Russell	c and b Alderman	16	2	93	74
C.C. Lewis	c Border b Hughes	20	1	44	51
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	12	1	57	35
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	1	1	8	7
D.E. Malcolm	c Waugh b Hughes	5	1	8	7
D.E. Malcolm	c Waugh b Hughes	5	1	8	7
Extras (b 1, lb 7, nb 3)		11			
Total (78 overs, 23.1 min)		194			
AUSTRALIA First Innings					
	Batsman	Runs	Wickets	Over	Score
G.R. Marsh	b Fraser	9	1	29	31
M.W. Waugh	b Hughes	10	1	69	44
D.I. Gower	b Smith	18	1	85	42
A.R. Border	b Alderman	9	1	38	30
A.J. Smith	b Alderman	17	2	65	42
G.D. Bruns	b Alderman	1	1	7	4
G.R. Marsh	b Alderman	35	2	127	98
G.L. Hogg	b Alderman	22	2	110	71
M.W. Waugh	b Alderman	9	1	24	23
M.W. Waugh	b Alderman	0	1	8	8
M.W. Waugh	b Alderman	0	1	3	3
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 4)		11			
Total (48 overs, 197 min)		157			
ENGLAND Second Innings					
	Batsman	Runs	Wickets	Over	Score
M.A. Atherton	b Alderman	15	1	64	44
W. Larkins	b Field	0	1	5	1
D.I. Gower	b Hughes	27	2	32	24
A.J. Lamb	b Alderman	14	2	32	24
A.J. Smith	b Alderman	15	1	114	84
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	1	1	34	14
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	6	1	16	10
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	14	1	71	47
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	15	1	84	42
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	0	1	14	8
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	0	1	5	5
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 4)		11			
Total (52.1 overs, 242 min)		114			
AUSTRALIA Second Innings					
	Batsman	Runs	Wickets	Over	Score
G.R. Marsh	b Alderman	67	7	197	157
M.W. Waugh	b Alderman	75	9	197	157
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 4)		11			
Total (48 overs, 197 min)		157			
ENGLAND Third Innings					
	Batsman	Runs	Wickets	Over	Score
M.A. Atherton	b Alderman	15	1	64	44
W. Larkins	b Field	0	1	5	1
D.I. Gower	b Hughes	27	2	32	24
A.J. Lamb	b Alderman	14	2	32	24
A.J. Smith	b Alderman	15	1	114	84
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	1	1	34	14
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	6	1	16	10
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	14	1	71	47
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	15	1	84	42
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	0	1	14	8
G.C. Russell	b Waugh	0	1	5	5
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 4)		11			
Total (52.1 overs, 242 min)		114			

114 plumbs the depths

ENGLAND'S 114 is their lowest total in a Brisbane Test and their lowest in Australia since the Centenary Test at Melbourne in 1986-7, when England won by an innings and 14 runs. England have not lost in three days since 1985-6, when they lost to West Indies by ten wickets in Trinidad. Australia last beat England in less than three days at Leeds in 1938, by five wickets.



This will be Tom's first Christmas. £25 will help to ensure it's not his last.

Christmas is a dangerous time for thousands of children. But you can help them with a donation of £25. That more than covers the cost of a first visit by a NSPCC Child Protection Officer to a child at risk. Please help this Christmas by sending as much as you can afford. I WANT TO HELP A CHILD IN NEED RIGHT NOW. I enclose my Cheque/Postal Order for:

£75 £50 £25 £

I would like to donate by Access/Visa, expiry date: _____

NAME: Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms _____

ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____

NSPCC

Inept United defence gives out a helping hand

By STUART JONES

FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

THE last vestiges of Manchester United's League championship ambitions were yesterday torn away during a televised fixture of wretched quality at Old Trafford. They surrendered to a team holding one of the worst away records in football's first division and which was littered with novices and, according to their own manager, distracted discontents.

Bobby Campbell, disheartened by the defeat at Wimbledon, had indicated that he was prepared to omit his most experienced representatives, who had lost either form or interest, in an attempt to stop an alarming decline. Once Dorogi was injured on Friday, he had to amend his plans.

Nevertheless, Chelsea were still without their captain, Nicholas, their leading scorer, Wilson, and one of their most loyal servants, Burnstead. Since his side had collected only one point from half a dozen away games, Campbell

preferred to gamble on youthful exuberance. The risk was worthwhile because United chose to offer generous assistance.

Pallister, with a grotesquely sliced clearance which beat his own startled goalkeeper, helped them at the start and Webb, with an ill-advised challenge inside his own area, helped them at the end. In between United failed to control the ball, their ideas and ultimately the outcome.

Their distribution at the back was usually thoughtless and occasionally reckless. Apart from the creation of their second goal, which shone like a diamond amid the dross, their midfield was rarely anything other than muddled.

They were never considered genuine contenders but a sequence of seven unbeaten games and the prospect of Robson's return indicated that their campaign might not be so empty. Now they have no realistic choice but to look for compensation in domestic

and European cup competitions.

Yet their run in the Rumbelows Cup promises to be halted on Wednesday at Highbury since Arsenal are sure to punish a defence which features two giant flaws. Bruce and Pallister were as undistinguished as each other.

Pallister, in trying to block the path of Durie, swung his right boot at Wise's chip and put Chelsea ahead. Minutes later, Bruce needlessly put the inept Phelan in trouble close to the centre circle. He was dispossessed by Townsend, who galloped away unhindered to increase the lead.

In a frenzied exhibition of errors, it was appropriate that the source of United's immediate response should also be a mistake. Beasant, notably uncomfortable after missing four games through a broken finger, flapped feebly at Pallister's header and shoved the ball onto the head of the diminutive Wallace. His reply was firmer.

The contest, lurching hap-

hazardly, was balanced by the lone memorable move. Ince released Wallace on the right and his cross was measured to float over the grasp of Beasant and onto the forehead of the advancing Hughes. Chelsea's defence was otherwise an impressive unit.

In contrast to the opposing central defenders, Cundy and Monkou were prominent. Graham Taylor, England's manager who has selected Cundy for the under-21 party, describes him as one of the most efficient young markers in the country. In containing Hughes, he enhanced his growing reputation.

Stuart, one of two England youth internationals promoted by Campbell, also played a part in Chelsea's winner. As he accelerated into United's area, he was adjudged clumsily by Webb and Wise, using power rather than accuracy, forced home the penalty.

MATCH FACTS

At Old Trafford. Att: 37,836. Ref: J. Ashworth.

Home record v Chelsea: W 21, D 15, L 13.

HT: 1-2. MANCHESTER UTD 2 CHELSEA 3

Scorers: Wallace 23, Hughes 72, Pallister 15 (og), Townsend 19.

Subs: Wise 77 (pen), Sharpe 46 (Phelan), Martin 82 (Blackmore), Wilson 46 (Durie).

Shots (on target/total): Manchester 12/24, Chelsea 12/24.

Goalkeepers (saves): Manchester 12, Chelsea 12.

Free kicks/pens conceded: Manchester 11, Chelsea 11.

Offsides: Manchester 10, Chelsea 10.

Possession (gained/lost): Manchester 89/106, Chelsea 41/101.

Manchester UTD: Player, Goal, Chances, Fouls, Cards.

Chelsea: Player, Goal, Chances, Fouls, Cards.

Manchester UTD: Player, Goal, Chances, Fouls, Cards.

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